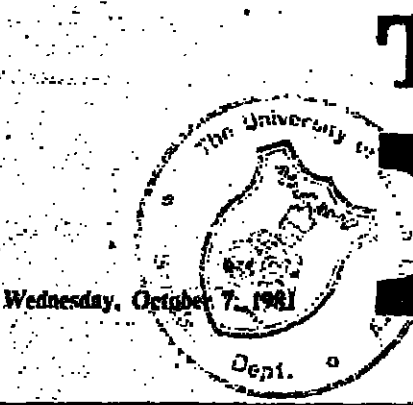


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Sadat salutes his troops yesterday only minutes before falling victim to an assassin's shots. (UPI telephoto)

Sadat assassinated

Mubarak pledges continuity on peace

Begin: Won't halt our drive for peace

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel will continue with its part of the peace process undeterred by the death of President Sadat, a source close to Premier Begin asserted last night.

The source said this resolve was the intended significance of the premier's statement, issued yesterday evening that "We hope that the peace process, despite the cruel act of its enemies, will continue — as we know President Sadat would wish with all his heart."

The premier's statement came at the end of a message of mourning and condolence that Begin read out in a hushed voice after the news of Sadat's death became official.

"I have lost today not only a partner in peace but also a friend," Begin lamented, saying that during their many meetings a real "personal friendship" had evolved between them.

The source close to Begin said there was no significance in the fact

that the premier had couched his reference to the future of the peace process in terms of "hope" rather than making an outright pledge on Israel's part that the process will go forward.

Such a pledge was indeed made later in the evening by President Yitzhak Navon in a television tribute to Sadat (see story below).

"We must continue the peace process and do everything possible to ensure its successful conclusion," Navon declared.

The source close to Begin said that while the president's words had not been specifically cleared with the premier, they reflected Begin's thinking precisely. The two men spoke by telephone immediately after Sadat's death was officially announced in Cairo, the source added.

The cabinet is to meet in special session this morning, and is expected to issue a fuller statement of Israel's reaction to Sadat's death.

Whatever the wording of cautious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Mubarak a 'puzzle' in Egypt

Post Mideast Affairs Editor

The assassination of President Anwar Sadat yesterday has brought his deputy, Hosni Mubarak, to the forefront of the Egyptian leadership — at least temporarily.

Like his predecessor who took over following a stormy power struggle on the death of Gamal Abdul-Nasser in 1970, Mubarak is bound to face challenges for the presidency. These will either come from within the ruling hierarchy or army officers who see themselves as senior to the 53-year-old taciturn Soviet-trained airman.

Mubarak has been something of a puzzle, even to knowledgeable Egyptians who differed over what an Egyptian administration controlled by Mubarak would be like. A majority, however, was virtually unanimous in the assessment that Mubarak would certainly bring

(Continued on page 3)

Vice-President now in control of Egypt

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and Agencies

Anwar Sadat's heir-apparent, Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, vowed last night that Egypt would remain committed to the dead president's goal of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and would continue to honour "all international charters, treaties and commitments which Egypt has concluded."

Mubarak, who assumed effective control of the country soon after Sadat was gunned down while reviewing a military parade yesterday held to mark the anniversary of the 1973 Yom Kippur War, announced that, in accordance with the Egyptian constitution, Parliamentary Speaker Sufi Abu Taleb would be acting president for a maximum of two months, during which a new president must be elected.

Abu Taleb's first move as acting president was to declare a nationwide state of emergency, to remain in force for one year.

He also confirmed Mubarak in his post as vice-president and authorized him to act as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

As such, Mubarak will continue to wield effective power until he is confirmed as president in a national referendum within two months.

Mubarak was being groomed by Sadat to be his successor, and few doubt that he will be the next president. The political bureau of the ruling National Democratic Party met late yesterday and decided unanimously to nominate him for the presidency, a nomination certain to be approved by a sweeping majority in the NDP-dominated parliament. The nationwide referendum will be

held shortly afterwards to confirm his election.

In his address to the Egyptian people last night, Mubarak left no doubt in the mind of his listeners that although Sadat had departed, his regime remained intact and his policies would continue to be pursued.

"In the name of the great departed and the name of the people, its constitutional institutions and its armed forces," Mubarak said, "I declare that we will honour all international charters, treaties and commitments which Egypt has concluded."

"Our hands will not cease to push the wheel of peace in pursuance of the mission of the departed leader," he continued. "We will remember with pride when our banners are hoisted over the whole of Sinai (next April) and when a comprehensive peace is realized throughout the region."

He told a stunned nation that Sadat had been assassinated "by criminal and treacherous hands," noting that "God had willed that the leader should be martyred on the day that is his own symbol and among his soldiers and heroes."

It remained unknown last night who exactly was behind the assassination. The "Free Officers of the Opposition Front for the Liberation of Egypt," headed by exiled former chief of staff Sa'ad Eddin Shazli, who led the Egyptian forces in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Attackers shoot Sadat and aides at army parade

CAIRO. — The attack on President Anwar Sadat and his aides took place at about 12:40 p.m. yesterday when soldiers participating in a parade, threw two hand-grenades and sprayed machinegun fire at the reviewing stand.

The Egyptian leader was hit in the chest and shoulder. He was rushed by helicopter from Nasr City, an eastern Cairo suburb, where the parade was being staged, to the Ma'adi armed forces hospital, south of Cairo, where he underwent emergency surgery.

The president later died of his wounds, officials and hospital sources said. He was 63. He is to be buried on Saturday.

The sources said the president died between 2:15 and 2:30 p.m. Defence Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla also was hit, but Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, was unharmed, reports said.

The raiders were said to have killed nine persons besides Sadat, and 22 others were reported wounded.

Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, Sadat's personal secretary, was killed, an Egyptian official said. A number of foreign diplomats, who were in the reviewing stands with Sadat, also were reported hit.

An Israeli security man on the reviewing stand was wounded slightly, according to a high-ranking Israeli official accompanying Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in New York. It was not made clear whether the security man was guarding the Israeli ambassador, who was not wounded.

A well-placed State Department source said late last night the U.S. had firm evidence that at least one

Navon: search for peace must go on

President Yitzhak Navon said last night that the factors that brought Anwar Sadat and the Egyptian leadership to strive for peace have not vanished with his death, and that Israel "must continue the peace process, doing whatever has to be done to bring it to a positive conclusion."

Speaking on Israel Television, Navon said that "we did not make peace with one man — however great — but with the Egyptian people, which on various occasions has expressed its support for peace."

The president said that it was difficult for him to speak of Sadat in the past tense, because ever since

U.S. lauds Egyptian renewed peace pledge

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. yesterday welcomed what a White House spokesman said was Egypt's readiness to continue the Camp David peace process following President Anwar Sadat's assassination.

White House spokesman David Gergen told reporters: "We are pleased that the Egyptian government is pursuing its constitutional processes with regard to succession and are pleased by the continuity of Egyptian policy including the continued dedication of that nation to the Camp David accords."

Gergen, asked to explain how he could so confidently say that Egypt would continue Sadat's peace policies, replied that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had personally instructed him to issue the statement, based on the latest information reaching Washington from Cairo.

President Ronald Reagan, standing on the steps of the White House after assembling his major national security advisers for urgent meetings, said the assassination of President Anwar Sadat was "an act of infamy, cowardly infamy, that fills us with horror. America has lost a close friend. The world has lost a great statesman. Mankind has lost a champion of peace. In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope. He helped improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness. He was a humanitarian unafraid to make peace."

Spokesman Gergen, asked about the impact of Sadat's death on the administration's proposed Saudi AWACS sale, said the president remained convinced of its crucial importance. "The president views this tragedy as in no way lessening the urgency of the sale," he said. "Indeed, he views it more urgently. Reagan remains 'dedicated to support the sale,'" he added. (See related story, page 4)

Several U.S. officials and former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford warned of the consequences Sadat's death could have on America, the Middle East and the world.

Carter, who negotiated the peace accord with Sadat, said he thought Sadat had been "crucial to stability in the Middle East."

Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger said if there was an "indispensable man" in the Middle

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arab capitals celebrate

Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and Agencies

There was jubilation in several Arab capitals yesterday following the news of President Anwar Sadat's assassination, with Syrians dancing in the streets of Damascus, militiamen in Beirut firing joyful salvos into the air and crowds of people laughing and singing in the streets of Tripoli.

Only in the Sudan and Oman, Egypt's sole allies in the Arab world, was the news of Sadat's death received with sorrow.

Sadat's enemies in the Arab world, which generally condemned his peacemaking with Israel, began celebrating even before his death was officially confirmed.

When the news reached a rally staged by the ruling Baath Party of Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus, a speaker told the audience: "This is a victory, this is a victory."

Egyptian exile group claims it was behind the killing

BEIRUT (AP). — An exiled Egyptian opposition group claimed responsibility here yesterday for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

An anonymous telephone caller identifying himself as the spokesman for the "Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt" told the leftist Beirut newspaper *Al-Naba* its secret "free officers" branch within the Egyptian armed forces staged the attack on Sadat.

The caller described the group as the military arm of a group formed by former Egyptian Army chief of staff Saad Eddin Shazli, known as the Egyptian "National Front." The caller spoke in Egyptian-accented Arabic. He gave no further details.

Shazli, who set up headquarters in Tripoli at the invitation of Muammar Gaddafi, Sadat's most implacable Arab foe, has branch offices in Syria, Lebanon and Algeria.

PLO sources said their latest information was that Shazli was in Algiers, capital of Algeria, although Libya's state-run Tripoli Radio said he would shortly make a statement on Sadat's assassination through the Libyan station.

The Libyan News agency JANA claimed yesterday that the assassination was part of an attempted military coup that was still under way. It said the rebels had killed many pro-Sadat officers.

The alleged coup attempt was apparently being led by a group called "the free officers," JANA said.

The agency said one of its correspondents near the Egyptian border picked up a radio broadcast by the group saying "the revolutionary forces in a number of military camps and bases had conducted large-scale liquidation operations against the Egyptian people's enemies from among high-ranking officers and commanders."

Shazli called on the Egyptian armed forces to act quickly to put an end to "treason and the alliance with Zionism and imperialism."

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	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
BURUNDI	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
GENEVA	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
HONG KONG	25-27	27-29	Clear
JAKARTA	25-27	27-29	Clear
LISSABON	16-21	21-27	Cloudy
LONDON	11-17	17-23	Cloudy
MADRID	14-21	21-27	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
OSLO	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
PARIS	12-18	18-24	Cloudy
RUDE JANEIRO	17-23	23-29	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17-23	23-29	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11-17	17-23	Cloudy
TOKYO	25-27	27-29	Clear
TURKISH	25-27	27-29	Clear
VIENNA	10-16	16-21	Cloudy
ZURICH	10-16	16-21	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	High/Low	High/Low	High/Low
Jerusalem	52/32	52/32	52/32
Golan	43/23	43/23	43/23
Nahariya	56/36	56/36	56/36
Safed	50/30	50/30	50/30
Haifa Port	59/39	59/39	59/39
Tiberias	53/33	53/33	53/33
Nazareth	49/29	49/29	49/29
Afula	54/34	54/34	54/34
Shomron	54/34	54/34	54/34
Tel Aviv	55/35	55/35	55/35
B-G Airport	51/31	51/31	51/31
Jericho	38/18	38/18	38/18
Caesarea	48/28	48/28	48/28
Beersheva	38/18	38/18	38/18
Eilat	14/24	14/24	14/24
Tiran Straits	26/26	26/26	26/26

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The new Ambassador of Argentina, Roberto Temporelli, yesterday presented his letter of credence to President Yitzhak Navon at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem.



Haim Landau dies after long illness

TEL AVIV (Jtm). — Haim Landau, former transport minister, former minister of development, a member of the first through the eighth Knessets, and chief-of-staff of the IZL underground during the British Mandate, died last night at Sheba Hospital. He was 65.

The funeral cortege will leave at 11.30 this morning from the Tel Aviv municipal funeral parlour, 5 Rehov Daphne, for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

Landau was hospitalized since the amputation of his right foot three months ago, except for brief periods. Born in Poland, Landau came to Eretz Yisrael in 1935 and was a graduate of the Technion in civil engineering.

A close friend of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Landau was one of the founders of the Herut Party. He left a wife and two sons.

BELL. — The town of Rishon LeZion is looking for its 100-year-old, cast-iron bell, which was used to summon settlement members to various activities — from meetings to emergency alerts — for the first 40 years of the town's life. The bell, half a metre high and wide at its base, disappeared shortly after it was restored 10 years ago.



On Thursday night, Motza'ei Yom Kippur, at 8.30 p.m. Israel Television will present "A Jew is Always Blessed," with the Megama Duo, Moshe Yess and Shalom Levine. Moshe and Shalom are students of Yeshivat Dvar Yerushalayim — the Jerusalem Academy of Jewish Studies headed by the renowned Rosh Yeshiva, Rabbi B. Horowitz.

Dvar Yerushalayim, now celebrating its tenth anniversary, is one of the pioneer yeshivot for Jewish youth with limited Jewish background, among them horizin bet'shuva. Its programmes include the women's seminary, ulpan, outreach programme, publications, and courses in five languages.

Thursday night, television viewers will see Moshe and Shalom at Dvar Yerushalayim, inspiring their Jewish brothers, near and far, with their study of Torah and beautiful music, during the days of Penitence and Return.

SADAT ASSASSINATION

Israelis shocked, nervous at Egyptian leader's death

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The overwhelming majority of Israelis responding to an informal poll reacted yesterday with sorrow and trepidation to the slaying of the man who shook the nation to its foundations twice — eight years ago in the Yom Kippur war and four years ago on his historic peace mission to Jerusalem.

Zvi Ron, a Jerusalem municipal official who lost a son in the war, said he felt no joy at the death of the man who launched it. "On the contrary," said Ron, "he was the most positive personality in the Arab world in two generations. He wanted to stop the bloodshed. Nasser said what was taken in blood must be regained in blood. Sadat said it could be regained by peace negotiations."

A young taxi dispatcher on Rehov Lunz, who identified himself as a Likud follower, said he and most of the persons he had spoken to during the day deeply regretted the assassination. "Sure there was a war and many fellows were killed. But Sadat was really trying for peace. He was a leader. Now there's a chance that it will all collapse. I just hope that his death doesn't mean the end of the peace process."

The atmosphere in downtown Jerusalem was sober despite the pre-holiday bustle. Radios in shops were turned to the news and knots of people gathered on the streets. In front of the Hamashbir Letzarchan department store, a young American with a knitted kipa had set up a stand for the signing of petitions against the retreat from Sinai, but there were not many signers.

"Ninety-five per cent of the people I've spoken to express sorrow," said the cashier in Haiminer's housewares store. "But a couple of youths with knitted kipa said it was better that it had happened now than after we left Sinai."

An Iranian-born merchant on Rehov Ben-Yehuda said he feared that Egypt would suffer the same anarchy that befell Iran after the Shah's downfall.

A young soldier, Amnon Halfon, said the assassination will clarify the nature of the peace process. "Now we'll know if we made peace with Sadat or with Egypt."

A teacher said Sadat was an exceptional personality. "He was a real leader. I identify with the sorrow of the Egyptians."

"I've got this terrible feeling," said Aya Poznansky, a psychologist. "This will be bad for us and for the Egyptians. I'm angry that the world is so unjust — Gaddafi is still alive and Sadat is dead."

The shooting was the main subject of discussion at a meeting of a girl scout troop on Ammunition Hill in the afternoon. "Most of the girls were very sad," said 10-year-old Michal. "We're afraid there might be a war."

Rabin: U.S. contributed to Sadat's fall

Jerusalem Post Staff

Former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday accused the Reagan administration of "contributing to the fall of Sadat." In a radio interview, Rabin said the administration's "shift of focus" from Egypt to Saudi Arabia had weakened Sadat both in Egypt and in the Arab world.

The Reagan administration, he said, had "shown clear signs of divorcing itself from the Camp David process and being uninterested in it." This was especially true with regard to "the continuation of Camp David...the autonomy talks and the Palestinian problem."

Thus, Reagan had not appointed a new special envoy to the resumed autonomy talks and his administration had not formulated its positions and demands in the talks.

"Anyone capable of reading the political map could see that the focus (of U.S. Middle East policy) was shifting from Egypt to Saudi Arabia — witness the president's preoccupation with the AWACS deal... Camp David was virtually suspended from the American standpoint. There can be no doubt that this contributed to the undermining of President Sadat inside Egypt and in the Arab world."

Regarding the future of the peace process, Rabin said the death of Sadat was bound to have an effect. Israel, for its part, should act cautiously. While abiding by the peace treaty, it should not make hasty public statements, and "wait a month or two" to see what policies crystallize in Egypt, Rabin said.

Sadat told Peres of Mubarak's loyalty

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday recalled that during his 1978 meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Vienna he was told that Sadat intended that Vice-President Hosni Mubarak succeed him.

Sadat had said that Mubarak is as sincere about peace as he himself and, therefore, is kept fully informed of all moves in the peace process, Peres was told.

Peres noted that after his meeting with Mubarak, he came away with the impression that the vice-president "is pointed in the same direction as Sadat. He was extremely loyal to Sadat and we can assume that he would continue in the same policy."

Peres said he was confident that the peace process would continue despite the death of Sadat. He received news of the assassination with "sorrow and shock. It is hard to imagine that peace would have been made had it not been for Sadat's decisiveness and courage. He changed Arab policy after 30 years of hostility and his aims were for the long range."

Sadat saw the peace process as the most important development of 7,000 years of Middle East history, Peres said. "His death is a loss for the world, the region and for peace," he concluded.

BEGIN MOURNS

(Continued from page one)

Official reactions, however, there is bound to be an element of wait-and-see introduced into Israel policy-thinking in the weeks ahead.

However deep Israel's desire to pursue the peace process, its practical decisions are bound to be shaped to a very considerable extent by the unfolding situation in Cairo.

Former premier Yitzhak Rabin, in his broadcast comment yesterday, advised the government to "wait and see... for a month or two" (see story page 2). While the government cannot openly take that advice for fear of weakening the peace process, government analysts will be carefully monitoring and assessing the post-Sadat regime in Egypt. Begin and other policymakers will be looking for convincing evidence that Hosni Mubarak is both firmly in the saddle and firmly committed to peace with Israel.

The premier and his team will inevitably find themselves buffeted by contrary pressures. On the one hand there will be redoubled efforts from the extreme right at home to stop the withdrawal in Sinai; and on the other hand there will be arguments adduced (by the U.S., among others) that extra Israeli flexibility is needed at this time to help the post-Sadat regime strengthen itself within Egypt and in the Arab world.

In his message of mourning read out to newsmen Begin recalled the great days of peacemaking in which Sadat, U.S. president Jimmy Carter and Begin himself had participated. "Unforgettable are the days of Camp David... the hour of the signing... millions of peace-loving people throughout the world rejoiced."

Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, the premier said, and Israel's welcome to him, had been "one of the great events of our time."

"President Sadat did not pay attention to abuse and hostilities and went ahead in the endeavours to abolish the state of war with Israel and make peace with our nation... Now Sadat had been cut down by the enemies of peace. The people of Israel share in the mourning of the people of Egypt," Begin said.

Terrorists in Lebanon light up the sky

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — The terrorists in South Lebanon last night appeared to be celebrating the assassination of Anwar Sadat by firing rockets and light weapons into the air in a number of their positions from Tyre to the Beaufort.

The forces of Major Sa'ad Hadad reported that the terrorists fired on the South Lebanese villages of Kie'a and Marjayoun. But UNIFIL headquarters at Nakoura said that the terrorists were maintaining the cease-fire.



Seconds after President Sadat was shot and fatally wounded, security troops and police rush to the stand from which he had reviewed the October 6 parade. (UPI telephoto)

Where do we go from here? — Israeli parties speculate

By SARAH HONG and MARK SEGAL
Post Political Reporters

TEL AVIV. — President Anwar Sadat's assassination was met by shock and sorrow throughout the Israeli political spectrum yesterday, although there were mixed opinions to what the consequences of the events in Cairo would mean for Israel and the peace agreement.

MK Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut), chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, who was one of the most outstanding critics of the Camp David accords, said last night that Israel must not back out of its undertaking under that agreement.

"We must now hope that the new Egyptian president would support peace, although this is far from clear. We will have to stand on guard, study the new man, increase our vigilance and evaluate the whole situation anew," Arens said.

An opposite reaction yesterday came from the Teliya Party. Party leader MK Yuval Ne'eman noted soon after the shooting that Teliya's consistent stand against "the Camp David agreement... had been vindicated. We are not dealing with democratic regimes and the best thing for Israel to do would be to cease the withdrawal from the Sinai."

Former foreign minister Moshe Dayan, interviewed on Israel Television last night, said that, "the very success of the assassination attempt could possibly result in a chain reaction and could engender a change of attitude. If the new Egyptian president declares his continued support for peace, Israel should continue to adhere to the Camp David agreements, but it must be very careful and meticulously examine the new situation and the new president's intentions."

As to Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, Dayan said he leans toward the U.S. If Washington does all it can to pursue the peace process, Mubarak would go along with it, Dayan thought.

Former defence minister Ezer Weizman yesterday mourned "my good friend" President Anwar Sadat as "a brave soldier and courageous statesman who fell in the battle for peace." Contacted by The Jerusalem Post at his home in Caesarea, Weizman who was one of the architects of the peace treaty with Egypt, "hoped and prayed" that Sadat's successors would further the peace process as the fulfillment of their great president's will and testament to the people of Egypt.

Weizman ended his remarks with a personal message of condolence to the bereaved family and the Egyptian nation. It is understood that he will be going to Egypt for the funeral.

On the political left, Mapam Secretary-General Victor Shemtov maintained that "the peace between Israel and Egypt is based on the national interest of both peoples and not on the fate of any single human being. We must hope that the forces opposed to the peace process, who must be seen as responsible for the murder, will not succeed in thwarting the peace process."

ARAB CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Lebanese leftist militiamen poured out a barrage of anti-aircraft and machinegun fire to add to joyful shots fired into the air.

The PLO said it would "shake the hand of the man who pulled the trigger."

"Today Sadat, tomorrow Numeiri, and all the remaining agents afterwards," PLO security chief Salah Khalaf said, referring to Sudanese President Ja'afar Numeiri.

In Tunis, Arab League secretary-general Cheddi Kibbi said, "Our thoughts are with the Egyptian people," and expressed hope that Egypt would surmount its problems "and return to the bosom of the Arab family."

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan, who has always declared opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, said: "Camp David killed Sadat."

"This should be a lesson in history," he was quoted by Lebanese state radio as saying. "Camp David, which plunged the Arab world into turmoil and worsened the Lebanese conflict, could not have survived."

In Baghdad, an official spokesman called the incident an "historic and grave lesson for all those who are traitors to their people."

The spokesman called on the new Egyptian authorities "to benefit from this lesson and bring back Egypt to the Arab ranks."

The official Jordanian news agency Petra said Sadat's assassination proved the futility of "separate solutions" to the Middle East crisis.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved

MARTIN LOWENBERG

The funeral will be held today, Wednesday, October 7, 1981, at 12 noon, at Holon Cemetery.

We shall meet at the new gate.

Mourners:
Wife, Edith
Daughter and son-in-law, Irene and Jop Van-Overveen
Daughter, Marian Stuart
Ruth and Yohanan Barsella
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

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Nablus mayor: Sadat's death ends Camp David process

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Radios all along Salah a-Din Street, the main commercial thoroughfare in East Jerusalem, and in the stalls in the tight alleys of the Old City, were tuned in to Jordan Radio or the Arabic service of Israel Radio yesterday as West Bankers closely followed the news of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

When his death was officially announced, groups of youths on street corners both in the city and in Nablus cheered their satisfaction. Other reactions, however, were more fatalistic, sometimes even pessimistic.

Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a said "Sadat's murder means the death of the Camp David peace process and the autonomy scheme."

He said Sadat died "because the Egyptian people did not have a democratic way open to them to remove Sadat's dictatorship."

Reports from the fiercely nationalist town said drivers hooped and flicked their lights in approval, and one store-owner happily distributed sweets and cakes. A news agent for one of the East Jerusalem dailies said youths had approached him to publish notices recording their satisfaction over Sadat's death.

Anwar Nusseibeh, chairman of the Arab-owned Jerusalem District Electricity Company, condemned political terrorism and regretted Sadat's death "notwithstanding the serious criticisms I had of some of his policies."

An East Jerusalem appliance dealer mourned Sadat as a great

Mortada and guests stunned by news

Post Defence Correspondent

The last round of drinks was being served at a reception marking the October War at Egyptian Ambassador Sa'ad Mortada's Kfar Shmaryahu residence yesterday when the news that President Sadat had been shot reached him. It was carried to Mortada by a pale Samuel Lewis, the American ambassador, who had been notified just minutes before.

The reaction was stunned silence. Mortada and several of his deputies tried to pick up Cairo Radio in a side room, but received only music. With composure Mortada continued being the gracious host. He thanked those present for coming with a polite smile, while desperately trying to hear more news.

The reception had not been well attended. There were no Israeli ministers and, apart from Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, no politicians of note. The only Israeli soldier in evidence was Avraham Avraham, chief of national planning. The main body of guests was a smattering of ambassadors, many foreign military attaches and dozens of newsmen.

The reception, held on the sunny patio, was to end at 1.30 p.m. Suddenly came the news, which was passed in whispers. Then came a polite exodus from the home of the ambassador who obviously wanted to go to his office.

"Mortada was the last to leave, with Sam Lewis at his side. He made no comment, nor did Lewis, but promised a reaction later in the day."

Moscow has no regrets

MOSCOW. — While Western European leaders were stunned and outraged by the assassination of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, the Soviet Union's initial reaction contained no expression of regret. Moscow radio said he was murdered because of "public dissatisfaction" with his dealings with Israel and the U.S.

Iran's state radio hailed the assassination as the death of a "traitor and a mercenary."

A Soviet news broadcast said: "Analysis feels the assassination is connected with the discontent of Egyptians with Sadat's foreign and domestic policies, especially the peace treaty with the Israeli aggressor and military cooperation with the United States."

In Paris, President Francois Mitterrand was meeting Jewish leaders when he heard the first report from Cairo. Later he cabled Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak to express his and France's "consternation and deep sorrow." Mitterrand, who had first met Sadat in Egypt in January 1974, was due to visit Cairo in February.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said: "Sadat was one of the great personalities of this century."

In Italy, both the government and the Vatican expressed sorrow and condemned the terror methods used by Sadat's opponents. Pope John Paul II, the target of an assassination attempt last May, condemned the killing of Sadat, calling him a "man of peace" with a "lofty vision of reconciliation." Although John Paul and Sadat never met, the two kept in close contact through diplomatic channels and Sadat had extended a standing invitation to the pope to visit Mount Sinai.

The Iranian radio said: "Anwar Sadat, the mercenary dictator of Egypt... joined his old friend Mohammad Reza Shah. This traitor, a subservient pawn of Zionism and imperialism, has been crushing Moslems." (AP, UPI, Reuter)

U.S. LAUDS

(Continued from page one)

East peace process, it was Sadat. He speculated that there had been Libyan involvement in the attack.

U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton, present at the parade in Egypt, expressed "profound sorrow" and praised Sadat's "vision, wisdom and humanity."

U.S. officials said they had no evidence the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was aimed at reversing his policies, but the killing sent shockwaves through American policy-makers.

Sadat represented an immense U.S. political, diplomatic and financial stake in the Middle East, and his departure from the scene is likely to put American policy there into a holding pattern.

But some former and current U.S. officials said that other Egyptian leaders, including Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, were committed to continuing the peace process with Israel and to close ties with Washington.

PAYIS. — The following prizes were won in the Mifal Hapayis drawing: IS1,000,000 ticket number 08051; IS50,000, 249472; IS10,000, 037050; IS5,000 162661, 244201, and 473784. Numbers ending in 6 won IS10.

In deep sorrow, we announce that our beloved

GAD (Gustav) LIEBLING

is no more with us.

The funeral will be held today, Wednesday, October 7, at 10.30 a.m. at Holon Cemetery.

We shall meet at the new gate.

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Children: Nava and Amor Ben-Zvi
Shmuel and Tali Liebling
Grandchildren: Dorit and Keren and the family

To Laura and David
We share your grief on the death of your son.

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a pioneer of medicine in Israel, founder of the Eliezer and Assara Hospitals and Director of our organization.

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Tel-Aviv, Tel-Aviv and
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HOME NEWS

Panel to probe missile boat affair

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Staff Writer

A special board of inquiry headed by Deputy Chief of Staff Yehoshua Ashkenazi has been established to probe the missile boat affair. The board will be asked to report on the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Israeli missile boat, the *Shimshon*, on September 22, 1980, in the Red Sea.

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that he believed it was Israel's firm warning that the ship would be salvaged no matter what, which led the Saudis to allow the rescue operation to proceed. Israel had warned that it would "defend the boat and its crew from any attack."

The special commission of inquiry is expected to present its findings to the chief of staff within two weeks.

The rescue operation was not the first of its kind, UPI reported. "Operation Swallow" was the code name for a May 1954 naval intelligence operation that also ran aground on a Saudi shore.

Seven Israeli soldiers disguised as fishermen sailed a reconverted Arab ship from Eilat into the Red Sea to sound the depth of the water near the Egyptian Sinai coast.

When the sea became stormy the next morning, the boat ran aground on the Saudi side and began sinking. The crew sent a radio signal for help and abandoned ship, landing on the Saudi shore.

The next day, hundreds of Saudis from a nearby village came to observe the Israelis from a safe distance and a Saudi police boat patrolled the shoreline.

The incident ended when the soldiers were flown out by light planes and Israeli bombers blew up the boat.



Misha Mishkan, who started a hunger strike outside Premier Menachem Begin's Jerusalem residence on Monday, says he will continue his fast until the government reverses the Sinai withdrawal arrangements.

Sinai squatters sitting tight as cabinet defers decision

Jerusalem Post Reporter and Itim

Members of the "Movement to Halt the Withdrawal from Sinai" yesterday told the press they had groups of potential settlers who could meet all the needs of the Yamit area. And as the government deferred a decision on how and when movement members squatted in Moshav Talmei Yosef should be removed, the squatters said they had received no request to leave from any government agency.

One of the problems the government still has to deal with is the demand by Deputy Premier and Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich that the Defence Ministry be responsible for the squatters' removal.

The movement's secretary, Uri Elitsur, said 300,000 signatures had been collected protesting the withdrawal. He hoped there would be a million by the end of Succot.

Yesterday's cabinet meeting was specially convened by Premier Menachem Begin. The meeting also discussed the autonomy negotiations, but here too it reached no operative decisions.

Elitsur told the press that his movement had no intention of coming into conflict with the Israel Defence Forces. "If this is what we'd thought of, we wouldn't have brought our children and our belongings. We intend to stay for many years to come," he said.

Movement spokesmen said Talmei Yosef had been chosen for action because half its former settlers had left. "If this happens in other settlements in the area, we'll act in the same way," they said.

The press conference was held before news of President Sadat's assassination was known.

Yom Kippur begins tonight

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jews around the world will abandon their everyday cares, and pleasures for 25 hours of prayer, confession, introspection and fasting, as Yom Kippur 5742 begins at sundown this evening.

The fast begins at 4.41 and ends at 5.52 tomorrow evening.

The country closes shop for the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar. Most government and private offices and shops will close early this morning to enable employees to reach home and eat their last meal before the fast.

The Meteorological Service predicts comfortable and seasonable weather that should ease the burden of abstaining from food and drink.

People dressed in white and wearing rubber or plastic footwear to "afflict the soul" will walk to synagogues this evening for the *Kol Nidrei* prayer opening the Day of Atonement. Rabbis will preach that repentance, prayer and righteousness avert a severe decree against those that have sinned and ensure that they are sealed in the Book of Life. Tens of thousands of worshippers are expected at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

Police warn the public to be especially wary of suspicious objects around synagogues and other public places and to report them to the authorities.

There will be no radio or TV broadcasts on Yom Kippur, but an emergency radio team will stand by. Hotel guests who are not fasting will be provided for at hotels under special arrangements.

Egged and Dan buses are scheduled to stop their inter-urban runs at 3 p.m., except in Jerusalem, where the service will end at 2.30. The public is advised to check with the bus companies for closing times of inter-urban routes.

At Ben-Gurion Airport, the last plane will land today at 1.30 p.m. and the last flight out will be an hour later. After that, until tomorrow evening, no international commercial flights will enter or leave the country.

Tomorrow evening the first plane to arrive will be an Egyptian Nefertiti flight from Cairo at 8 p.m.

The IDF spokesman announced in Jerusalem that residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will not be able to leave those areas on Yom Kippur, from 2 p.m. today until 7 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM POST POLL Majority would vote Likud, other parties remain stable

Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Three months after the last Knesset election, the Jerusalem Post poll shows that if elections were held now the Likud would have an absolute majority. But the political map would remain stable overall. The abstention rate, still low, has risen from 11.6 per cent in the July survey, to 13.7 per cent in the poll conducted late last month by the Mod'In-Ezrahi Applied Research Center among a representative sample of 1,240 adults.

Question: "If elections were held now, which party would you vote for?"

	end September	end July
Likud	51	49
Labour	27	27
Meretz	7	8
Aguda bloc	4	5
Tami	2	2
Tehiya	2	1
CRM	2	1
Shinui	2	1
Telem	2	2
Rakah	3	3

Centre director Dr. Sara Shemer, analysing the data, said that there were numerous indications of pro-Likud trends among the electorate. For example, the Likud's primacy among Jewish voters is more evident. Pro-Likud sentiments remain constant among younger age-groups and the lower status groups, with Labour getting more support from older age groups and higher status groups. There is little political difference between men and women, Shemer noted.

As to the communal factor, Shemer said that the Likud was supported by 50 per cent of immigrants from Asian and African countries, and by 55 per cent of their Israeli-born sons and daughters. Twenty per cent of parents and their children in this group back Labour. As for western communities, Labour has the backing on 45 per cent of parents and 40 per cent of their Israeli-born children, Likud taking 25 per cent of the immigrant vote, and 24 per cent of the first generation Israeli-born.

Partial school strike Friday as salaries delayed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Children will be sent home from school at the end of the third period (10.30 a.m.) on Friday and Sunday, due to sanctions ordered by the Histadrut Teachers Union to protest the delay in payment of teachers' salaries, due on October 1. A union spokesman said the action would include all schools from kindergartens through teachers' colleges, including special education classes.

The Ministry of Education claims the delay results from this being the first salary of the school year and promises that the teachers will be paid within a few days. The union, however, says it will meet on Sunday to plan more drastic action if teachers are not paid by then.



Tat-Aluf Amir Mitzna is the new head of the IDF Staff and Command College. He previously commanded armoured units and served in senior command posts. He succeeds Tat-Aluf Dov Tamari.

Labourites: Sadat's death not cause for unity gov't

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Sadat assassination has not moved the Labour Party any closer to the idea of a national unity government, party sources told The Jerusalem Post last night.

Some National Religious Party circles, said following the events in Cairo yesterday that in view of the unstable situation in the region perhaps the time is now ripe for renewed efforts to form a national unity government. Likud sources said Prime Minister Menachem Begin will weigh any initiative from the Alignment but will not make overtures himself so as not to invite rejection.

But the Labour Party yesterday squelched such talk. The party spokesman told The Post that "no one in Labour had even addressed himself to the possibility. We reject the idea out of hand. Anwar Sadat's tragic death is not a factor that changes our initial opposition to the idea. No state of emergency has been created here."

News of the shooting in Cairo was the centre of attention at the party's political bureau session yesterday, with radio reports being relayed to the meeting throughout the afternoon. But the bureau did choose two appointments committees. The first, comprising Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Haim Bar-Lev, Nava Arad and Rafi Eidi, will choose members for the new bureau to be elected at the end of the month. The same people made up the Knesset list appointments committee.

The second committee, made up of Peres, Yehoshua Meshel and Yisrael Keissar, will choose members for the Histadrut central committee.

Peres announced that the Party's new secretary-general will be chosen in November. This left MK Eliahu Speiser, the front-runner for the post, satisfied, as was his Yachad group. They had been apprehensive lest an attempt be made to put off the election once more.

MUBARAK A PUZZLE

(Continued from page one)

about some changes — "at least some changes" — in Egyptian policies. They had agreed that a government controlled by Mubarak, or for that matter any conceivable post-Sadat regime, would not scrap the Middle East peace process Egypt has engaged in with Israel.

But they also agreed that such a peace would be different from the one directed by Sadat. Mubarak, it was often noted, differs from Sadat in style and background.

If one is to judge by some of his public statements, Mubarak can be expected to be far more outspoken than Sadat in his criticism of Israel's settlement policy and of this country's position in the drawn-out autonomy talks.

In a rare interview with The Jerusalem Post last year, Mubarak urged Israel to be more flexible and to show that it shared the same sincere approach to peace as Egypt. He stressed the importance of "solving the Palestinian problem once and for all so that we can face together our real enemies."

A firm advocate of Egypt's pro-Western line, Mubarak is known to favour a strong American presence in the Middle East, often having voiced criticism of the lack of a clear U.S. policy in the region.

Hosni Mubarak was born in 1928 in the province of Menoufiya in northern Egypt. Following his secondary education, he went to the Military Academy of Cairo. He graduated a lieutenant in 1949 and that year joined the Air Force Academy. Three years later, he spent two years in El-Arish as a fighter pilot, and qualified for a recall to the academy as an instructor. His seven years in that post included a training course in the Soviet Union. He returned there in 1961 for a special training mission focusing on the Moscow-16 heavy bombers which Moscow was supplying Egypt at the time.

He was in Egypt only briefly before he was sent back to the USSR to spend another year at the Soviet General Staff Academy. His subsequent assignment as the commander of an air force base led to his appointment as director of the Air Force Academy in November 1967, with the rank of colonel. In June 1969, he was promoted to the rank of general after having been named by the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser as Air Force chief of staff.

In April 1972, Mubarak was named by Sadat as commander-in-chief of the Air Force, as well as deputy war minister, replacing Gen. Ali Baghadi who had been dismissed for criticizing the presence of Soviet military advisers. The 17,000 advisers were expelled in July of the same year.

In November 1972, Mubarak was in Moscow on a two-pronged mission: to mend fences with the Soviet Union and prepare the Egyptian air force for a new war with Israel. His mobilization of air power in the 1973 war earned him the rank of air marshal.

Abuhatzaira immunity to special bench

The President of the Supreme Court, Justice Moshe Landau, decided yesterday that a special five-member bench of the High Court of Justice will hear Labour, Social Affairs and Absorption Minister Aharon Abuhatzaira's petition that fraud proceedings against him be postponed as long as his parliamentary immunity has not been lifted by the 10th Knesset.

About two weeks ago the High Court issued an interim order staying the proceedings and ordered the attorney-general and the Tel Aviv District Court to respond to the petition. The new hearing was set for October 22.

Abuhatzaira and his former aide, Moshe Gabai, have been charged with embezzling funds from a charity Abuhatzaira controlled during his term as mayor of Ramle in the 1970s.

Abuhatzaira's immunity was removed by the Ninth Knesset so that he could face these charges, as well as charges of bribe-taking of which he was acquitted earlier this year. (Itim)

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SADAT ASSASSINATION

A man of surprises for friend and foe

Jerusalem Post Staff

IN HIS ELEVEN years and eight days as president of Egypt, Mohammed Anwar Sadat established himself as a master of the unexpected. His two most extraordinary acts as leader of the largest and most powerful Arab state were both surprises — his decision to go to war against Israel on October 6, 1973, and his "historic journey" to Jerusalem on November 19, 1977.

But perhaps the most surprising thing of all was the emergence of Sadat, an obscure member of Gamal Abdul-Nasser's Free Officers in 1952 and a largely figurehead vice president during the last years of Nasser's regime, as a world leader of the first magnitude, a co-winner of the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, the most respected and admired foreign statesman in the U.S. and much of the West, and the darling of the world's press.

At the same time, Sadat's role as the leader of the first Arab country to make peace with Israel earned him the hostility of much of the Arab world, isolating Egypt from the 100 million strong nation which it had led for decades.

SADAT WAS BORN on December 25, 1918, in the Nile delta village of Mit Abul-Kom. His father was a civilian clerk with the Egyptian Army, his mother a Sudanese. At the age of six, the Sadats moved to a poor quarter of Cairo, where his father obtained work in a military hospital.

As a youth, Sadat dreamed of a career as an actor. But when the military academy at Abbassiya began to accept sons of the lower classes, Sadat enrolled. One of his classmates was Gamal Abdul Nasser, and the two youths soon became fast friends.

According to Sadat himself, it was at the academy that he and Nasser began to organize the secret movement which was to lead to the deposition of King Farouk in 1952. During World War II, he involved himself deeply in political conspiracy "to hasten the defeat of the British," but came a cropper in 1942 when he tried to contact Rommel in North Africa and was captured for his pains. But he managed to escape — how, has never been explained — and lived as a fugitive for four years. At the end of that time, he was back in jail, charged with complicity in the assassination of an Egyptian cabinet minister, Amin el-Husseini. He was eventually released, and was permitted to rejoin the army.

Nasser had no particular regard for Sadat: when he triggered the 1952 revolution Sadat was limited to the assignment of delivering the order deposing the monarch.

Having no access to Nasser's inner circle, Sadat soon turned his talents to journalism, becoming editor-in-chief of the daily *Al-Gomhuriya*. Biding his time, he watched Nasser getting rid of one member of his revolutionary junta after another, himself taking unimportant posts in the wings.

The chance which shot him to sudden prominence came in September 1969, when he remained as the only possible candidate for neutralizing the two top-ranking men who had been struggling for the leadership since Nasser's death in the 1967 war — the pro-Soviet Ali Sabry and the pro-American Zakaria Mohieddin. Nasser spiked the guns of both by appointing Sadat vice-president, and it was only a year before he was to succeed, on Nasser's sudden death, to the presidency itself.

Little was expected of the new president and few expected him to be more than a pale shadow of Nasser, the leader of the Pan-Arab movement and one of the towering figures of the Third World. Indeed, his presidency was considered an interim affair. At the time, most commentators expected the man whom Nasser often referred to as *Bekbashi Sah-Sah* — Colonel Yes-Yes — to hold power for only a few months. The real strength, it was said, was in the hands of the head of the presidential office, Sami Sharaf, who controlled intelligence, and Interior Minister Shafarawi Gom'a, master of the police.

But within eight months, Sadat had turned the tables on both of them, and on his pro-Soviet vice-

president, Ali Sabry. All were thrown into prison for plotting against him, and Sadat had established himself in the seat of power.

A year later, Sadat performed his first surprise — the expulsion of 17,000 Soviet military experts who were the mainstay of the Egyptian army. He did so without ensuring alternative military support from the U.S., but the Egyptian turning to the west had clearly begun.

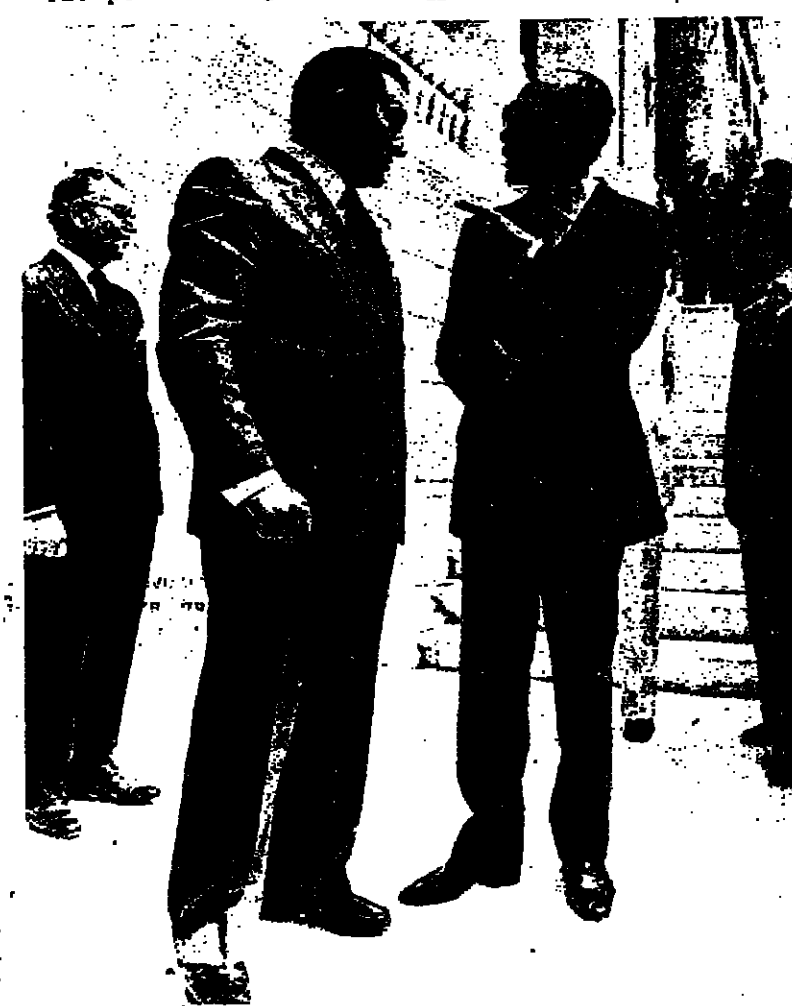
Still, Sadat was not considered a decisive leader. His oft-repeated pledge that 1971 would be the "year of decision against the Israeli enemy" did not result in any dramatic action, and prompted comment that he was referring to the Moslem calendar, which begins in the year 1370.

But it must also be noted that it was during 1971 that Sadat first broached the idea of peace with Israel, only to be rejected by then-premier Golda Meir.

It was the October, 1973, war which turned Sadat into a national hero and, paradoxically, paved the way for his Jerusalem trip, the Camp David peace accords and later progress towards an Egypt-Israel peace.

Egyptian military successes gave the army and the country new confidence. Sadat got the credit for what was regarded as a major psychological victory which virtually silenced his critics at home. He purged his opponents and dismantled much of Nasser's state structure.

The post-war negotiations



(Above) Sadat, President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 'triple handshake' at White House treaty signing, March 1979. (Left) Sadat with Vice-President Mubarak at Kubbah Palace during Begin's visit to Cairo in April 1979. (Right) with his wife, Jehan.



A major event every year

The late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was a leader who carried out his aim of scoring a major event a year since taking power 11 years ago. Here are the highlights:

- 1970 — Became president following the death of Nasser.
- 1971 — Ousted his pro-Moscow deputy, Vice-President Ali Sabry, amid a massive crackdown on his political opponents.
- 1972 — Expelled some 17,000 Russians from Egypt.
- 1973 — Launched the Yom Kippur War.
- 1974 — Concluded the first troop disengagement agreement with Israel.
- 1975 — Concluded the second disengagement accord.
- 1976 — Abrogated a 15-year-long treaty he had signed with the Soviets in 1971.
- 1977 — Visited Jerusalem on his epoch-making peace mission.
- 1978 — Signed the Camp David peace accord.
- 1979 — Signed the peace treaty with Israel.
- 1980 — Devised the multi-party system — though a strictly controlled one.
- 1981 — Citing a plot to overthrow his regime, ordered the arrest of some 1,700 religious and political dissidents and the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador, six top Russian diplomats and about 700 Soviet officials working in Egypt.

die East between Israel and Egypt were concluded, and, nine months later, in Washington for the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries. The Nobel Peace prize — shared by Sadat and Begin — was one sign of the world's recognition of how these dramatic moves staggered its imagination.

In March 1979, at the treaty signing on the White House lawn, Sadat declared that the Middle East was irrevocably headed towards peace. But for the majority of Arab states, Sadat's pledge of "no more war" was a sign of treason. Many broke off relations with Egypt, and the Arab League moved its offices from Cairo to Tunis while much Arab aid to the land of the Nile was suspended.

SADAT HAD never been without domestic opposition, although he commanded the adulation of the masses with his near-regal style. He

moved to act against foes at home several times, most recently of which was last month. Thousands of opponents of his regime, principally Moslem fundamentalists, against the opening of Egypt to Western economic and cultural influences, were arrested. At the same time, the staff of the Soviet embassy was sharply cut, on the grounds that some of Moscow's diplomats were backing a plot against him.

between Egypt and Israel at kilometre 101 — the first talks between the two nations since the Rhodes Armistice Talks of 1949 — led to two "interim" agreements with the Israeli government under Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, which are now generally considered to have laid the foundations for later contacts between the two nations.

Sadat again took the world by

surprise in June 1975, when he reopened the Suez Canal.

SADAT called his trip to Jerusalem on November 1977 "a sacred mission," a bold attempt to knock down "the wall created between us and Israel, the psychological barrier."

His dramatic arrival at Ben-Gurion airport, his speech to the Knesset, the warmth of his recep-

tion by thousands of Israelis who lined the streets of Jerusalem waiting for a glimpse of the first Arab leader to visit their country — all were part of spectacle watched with rapt attention by millions of persons around the world.

So was his reference to Prime Minister Menachem Begin as "my friend" in a jammed press conference at the Jerusalem theatre. That was the beginning of a four-

year relationship which saw the two men visit each other's countries no less than eight times. The summit process — what Sadat called "electric shock diplomacy" — continued at Ismailiya, at Beersheba, at Alexandria, at Haifa, at Sharm el-Sheikh and El-Arish in Sinai. And then at two meetings in the U.S. — in September 1978 in the seclusion of Camp David, where "framework agreements" for peace in the Mid-

VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

1973 war, claimed "full responsibility." But another group, calling itself the "Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt," said that it was responsible, noting that while Shazli was "a great friend and a brother, he has absolutely nothing to do with our organization."

Shazli has been leading a vigorous expatriate campaign of opposition to the Sadat regime from his exile in Libya, whose leader Muammar Gaddafi has long been calling for Sadat's overthrow.

Observers here expect Egypt to look towards its western neighbour for those responsible for yesterday's assassination, and this is certain to exacerbate the already volatile relations between Libya and Egypt.

The Moslem Brotherhood, although it has not yet claimed responsibility, could also have been behind the killing. The fanatic fundamentalist organization had been leading a vigorous internal campaign against the peace treaty with Israel until last month's clampdown on the domestic opposition in Egypt. It is known to have been

training terrorist units, and it is not inconceivable that the organization could have infiltrated the Egyptian armed forces.

It was clearly not part of a coup, and as far as is known, no ranking officers in the Egyptian armed forces were involved. Nor were there any signs of unrest or revolt elsewhere in Egypt. There was no attempt to seize radio stations or other objectives in the capital, the classic start to any coup attempt.

Thus, while Egypt remains severely shaken by the events of yesterday, there is unlikely to be any radical change in the course set by Sadat — not, at least, for the immediate future.

El Al flies to Cairo
BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Ism). — Despite last-minute uncertainty, El Al's evening flight to Cairo left last night at 7:10 p.m., and was scheduled to return at 11 p.m. None of the members of an Israeli tour group scheduled to leave on the flight cancelled their travel plans.

Assassination may affect AWACS sale

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Congressional opponents and supporters of President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia yesterday pointed to the assassination of President Anwar Sadat as further evidence to strengthen their respective positions.

U.S. Senate minority leader Robert Byrd urged Congress to postpone action on the sale, saying "There are those who feel this (Sadat's death) will have some effect on the AWACS sale. I just want to caution that we should take a step back."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee was scheduled to vote on the AWACS package yesterday, but deferred the vote until today, with Republican Edward Derwinski of Illinois, a leading opponent of the sale, predicting a four-to-one defeat for the administration in the committee.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will probably vote on the package next week. President Ronald Reagan, even while receiving reports of the stunning turn of events in Cairo, was pressing senators to support the sale.

URGENT!
MISS A.J.M. STEEGHS from Kraggenburg, Holland Please call the ANWB Emergency Centre in The Hague, Holland, Tel. (70)264426 or MEMSI, Tel Aviv, Tel. 622981.

NABLUS MAYOR

(Continued from Page 2)

Arab leader but added fatalistically that "we are all in the hands of Allah." He added that Sadat's murder would probably deter his successors and other Arab leaders.

A book seller in the Old City feared that extremists in Israel would jump on the opportunity to stop the withdrawal from Sinai which he felt could still be a precedent for the West Bank.

Ziad abu Ziad, executive editor of the pro-PLO daily *Al-Fajr*, said "Sadat paid with his life for Israeli extremism and intransigence. His fatal error was to think that one could make peace without the Palestinians. I hope that lessons of Sadat's tragedy will be absorbed."

Al-Fajr yesterday printed an

editorial to mark the eighth anniversary of the October Yom Kippur War, which concluded somewhat prophetically: The Egyptian people will soon prove its ability to overcome the new pharaoh and will return Egypt to its natural place at the head of the Arab nation.

Mahmoud Abu-Zuluf, editor of *Al-Quds*, regretted Sadat's death and hoped that vice-president Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's likely successor, would guide Egypt to peace and prosperity.

There were also mixed reactions in Gaza, although Mayor Rashad Shawwa appeared to avoid reporters. A prominent local lawyer told him that Sadat's death was a loss: "since he was a great Arab leader even if I did not always agree with his actions."

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Middle East

Moslem extremists in Egypt's army

By TOM BALDWIN

It does not yet have evidence, that the military academies may be filling with cadets who sympathize with the fundamentalist movement. Fundamentalism, however, does not necessarily imply violent extremism such as that which motivated Sadat's killers.

Academy appointments attract largely young men from the rural areas, where religion is taken more seriously than in Cairo or Alexandria.

These future officers — according to a number of attaches, diplomats and military intelligence officers — often enter the army with serious doubts about Sadat's controversial peace with Israel.

They also know at first hand that Sadat's promise that the peace would bring prosperity remains unfulfilled.

"A lot of Egyptians are afraid the Israelis are making fools of them, and the good life is still a long way off," said a well-informed Western diplomat.

EGYPT has strict conscription. The lone exemption, aside from physical incapacity, is for only sons who support their families.

Thus, there is a tremendous potential for young men, who grew up in dirt-floor huts with Islam as their only hope, to populate the legions of Egyptian regulars.

Career officers have suffered in prestige since the heady days following the 1973 war. Sadat's open-door policy of welcoming investment from the West made millionaires of business-savvy civilians who almost overnight eclipsed the generals as Cairo's big shots.

Sadat tried to allow the officers as many perks as possible. They have precedence in acquiring imported cars, and the country is dotted with officers' clubs where a man can take his family for a day of swimming and dining for a fraction of what it would cost a civilian.

The fundamentalists are trying to woo the military, however, by proclaiming that Sadat betrayed the army and the nation with his secular regime and his peace treaty with Israel. Their call is for a sweeping rejection of Western ways and pro-Western policies and a return to traditional Islamic purity.

No one knows how many in the armed forces are heeding that call. (AP)

THE MOST commonly asked question in Egypt following Anwar Sadat's assassination is "how far have Moslem extremists infiltrated Egypt's military?"

The answer, whether it is from a general or a jeep driver, is that if anyone knew for sure, Sadat might be alive today.

Sympathizers with a violence-prone Islamic sect called "Takfir wal Hegira" ("Atonement and Flight from Sin"), are said by the Egyptian government to be responsible for Sadat's assassination earlier this month. One thought-to-be loyal army officer, Lieutenant Khaled Ahmed Shawki al-Islambuly, led at least three civilians masquerading as soldiers in the attack on Sadat during the annual October 6 military review celebrating the 1973 war.

There is speculation that Egypt's new president, Hosni Mubarak, has ordered the military purged of anyone even suspected of religious fanaticism. Such a plan, which has not been officially acknowledged, could lead to the dismissal of thousands of men from Egypt's armed forces. Last Monday, official sources said 18 army officers were turned out of uniform and placed in

civilian posts because of their "fanatic religious tendencies."

THERE IS disagreement among Western diplomats and military attaches in Cairo over the extent of Islamic fundamentalism in the Egyptian army.

Many diplomatic and military observers from Western Europe regard it as a permanent threat to the country's stability. American officials, whose government has a crucial stake in Egypt's pro-Western government and in the Camp David peace process, tend to play down the significance or influence of the fundamentalists in the armed forces.

Egyptian officers, be they Moslems or the minority Coptic Christians, dismiss suggestions that there might be a body of Islamic fundamentalists rising through the ranks of the junior officers.

Military schooling in Egypt stresses that soldiering is apart from politics and religion, and veteran officers take obvious pride in this hallmark even though the army has in fact dominated Egyptian politics since Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1952 army coup.

Many foreign military analysts

based in Cairo say they have trouble accepting the idea that religion can be kept out of the barracks because daily praying and other expressions of faith are the watchwords of Egyptian life, in and out of the armed forces.

EVEN A conservative estimate by a respected Egyptian military analyst is disturbing. He says Islamic extremists make up, at the most, one per cent of the almost 400,000 men in uniform.

That would mean the fundamentalists number 4,000 men with access to weapons and strategic information that could be made available, as in the case of Sadat's assassination, to non-military conspirators.

It is known that the United States, now Egypt's major arms supplier, has assigned one diplomat in Cairo to spend virtually all his time analysing the impact that Islamic extremism is having on the military.

Every embassy is taking a serious look at the subject, and the emerging consensus is that the Egyptian government is at least concerned, if

A question mark over the future of Numeiri's Sudan

By ALLEN E. BAND
Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE ASSASSINATION of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat abruptly focused the attention of the United States on the stability of its allies in the Middle East and especially on Sudan where President Jaafar Numeiri is facing grave internal and external threats to his regime.

Numeiri was one of only two Arab heads of state to attend Sadat's funeral. He did so not only to express his personal regard for Sadat, who staunchly supported him, but also to seize the opportunity of holding talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who were among the mourners.

Numeiri probably told them what he was to repeat a few days later in a New York Times interview: that his country faced the threat of invasion by Libyan troops stationed on his western border with Chad and desperately needed American arms to meet the challenge.

"This invasion is not a Libyan invasion only, it is the Soviet Union

and its bloc," he told the Times.

IRONICALLY, the assassination of Sadat seems to have persuaded the Americans that the situation in Sudan is indeed critical. Only a week before he died, Sadat dispatched his vice-president Hosni Mubarak to Washington to plead for military aid on Numeiri's behalf. U.S. sources said administration officials listened to Mubarak politely but refused to commit themselves to anything apart from dispatching a team of experts to Khartoum to study the situation.

Sadat's murder changed everything. Richard Allen, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, told a Washington press conference that \$200 million of emergency military aid was on its way to Sudan. "We have commitments towards Sudan. We believe Libya is endangering the stability and security of the region," he said.

ALEXANDER HAIG'S assessment of the situation, given in a Washington press briefing a few days after Sadat's death, played down the external threat to Sudan

THE CRACKDOWN was probably prompted by the expulsion of hundreds of Sudanese who were working in Libya. The workers reported on their return to Khartoum that they were expelled for refusing to join a "Salvation Army for the Liberation of Sudan," which is being set up in Libya.

In his New York Times interview, Numeiri said the Salvation Front could be the basis for a Sudanese government in exile, consisting of Sudanese emigres and based in Tripoli. This "government" could then ask Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to intervene in Sudan giving him the excuse for an invasion. Gaddafi used precisely this tactic when he sent troops into Chad last December.

UNDERLYING all of his troubles is the catastrophic economic situation of Numeiri's Sudan. This might in the end prove even more dangerous than the Libyan menace.

The country is practically bankrupt following a series of ambitious but ill-conceived and badly managed agro-industrial projects.

The foreign debt stands at \$450m. and the International Monetary Fund has frozen support so long as the government maintains subsidies on basic goods.

But Numeiri dares not lift the subsidies for fear of the people's reaction. Economists have estimated that Sudan's short term financial needs total \$2 billion.

Only one country in the world could give that kind of aid — Saudi Arabia. But the Saudis are angered at Numeiri's decision last year to reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt and his defiance of the rest of the Arab world in declaring support for Sadat.

In fact, Numeiri was caught in the unenviable position of needing both Egyptian military support in the face of the Libyan threat and Saudi financial aid. He chose Egypt and has now won the short-term commitment of the U.S. to keep his regime afloat. But he desperately needs a massive injection of cash to stave off disaster in the longer term.

The Middle East page is edited by David Bernstein.

The growing threat of Islamic fundamentalism

By PATRICK SEALE

IF, BY some perverse twist of fortune, the Middle East were to be shaped by men of the sort who killed Anwar Sadat, Arab society would plummet rapidly into an obscurantist past.

Girls would be pulled out of schools, offices, factories and armed services, to be waited up at home. Women would appear in public only as anonymous, black-sheeted bundles. There would be no "sexual mingling" in restaurants or other places of entertainment. Indeed, many places of entertainment, and first bars and cinemas, would be closed.

Alcohol, of course, would vanish down the drain, never to be seen again. Television, if not banned, would fill the hours with Koranic recitation.

Adulterers would be stoned to death and thieves mutilated. Foreign books, foreign ideas, foreign learning would become suspect as minds were directed ever more closely to Islamic texts, the sole fount of wisdom.

And all this would be brought about by force.

TWO FEATURES mark the new fanatics of the Middle East. The first is that their vision of the good life is so narrowly focused on social customs — what women wear, what people eat and drink, correct butchering, ritual ablutions. They do not seem greatly preoccupied with what we call social justice, or with inequalities between rich and poor, let alone the class struggle.

The second, distinguishing characteristic is their violence, their readiness to kill — and to die.

Sadat's killers expected to be committing suicide. So do the Iranian mujahidin who strap grenades to their bodies before running to

embrace their targets. So too did the Moslem commandos who last month drove a car parked with explosives into the Syrian air force headquarters in Damascus, killing more than a hundred people.

Death has lost its sting for these revolutionaries. It has become just another aspect of the political struggle.

WHAT IS most ominous about them is how widely spread they are, challenging the authorities in nearly every Middle Eastern country, and how genuinely they seem to express a certain grassroots feeling.

In Algeria late last month a policeman was stabbed to death in a clash with Islamic militants who for months have been waging war on drink and brothels and such centres of vice as hotels. In Tunisia they broke into a Club Mediterranée to leave a bar in ruins and carried their invective to the holiday beaches, among other excesses. Over a hundred of them were last month given prison terms.

Assassination by underground Moslem fundamentalists in Syria is a fact of daily life. In Iraq, they would if they could, but the regime has got its own heavy blows in first.

Little has been heard of them in Saudi Arabia since they shook the regime by seizing the Great Mosque in Mecca in 1979, but the measures taken by the government to placate them suggest their continuing strength. Similarly Dubai has recognized the influence of Islamic fundamentalism by banning alcohol, and Abu Dhabi by allowing it virtually to take control of higher education.

The damage fanaticism can do in Egypt was amply demonstrated on October 6. Few Arab rulers can now feel secure from such reckless opponents. (AP)

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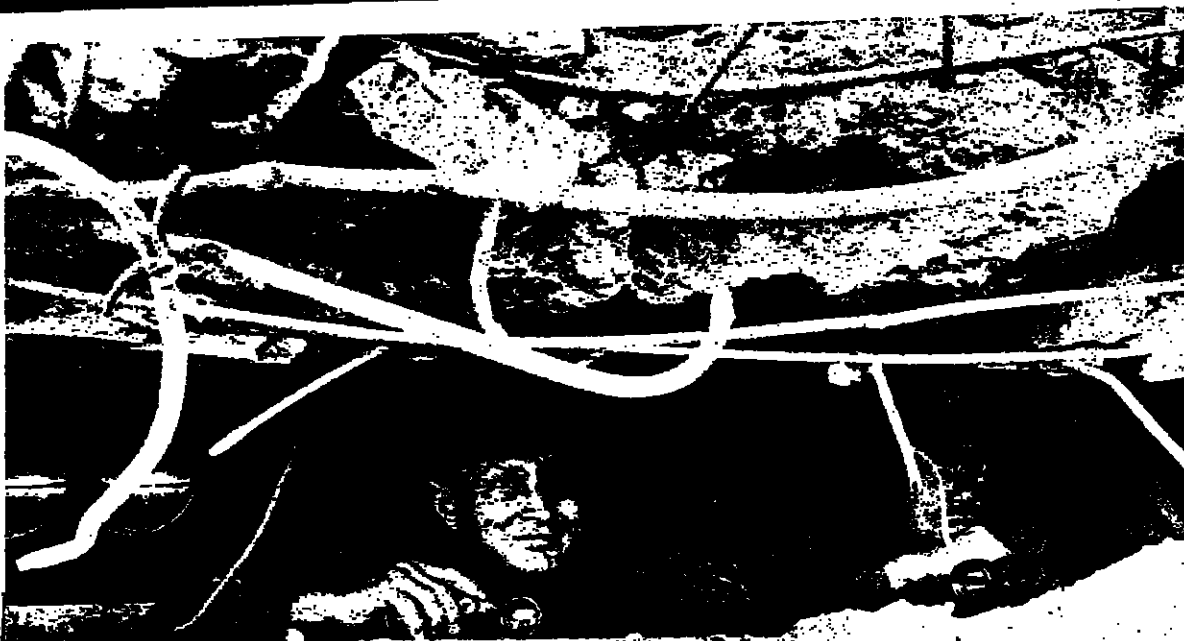
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WE EARN

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MOSHE DAYAN



(Left) On horseback at Nahalal, with Yitzhak Sadeh and Yigal Allon during Hagana-Palmach days. (Above) Visiting the Golan front lines during first days of Yom Kippur War. (Below) With Begin, Carter and Sadat on visit to Gettysburg memorial during the Camp David conference. (Right) Defence Minister Dayan in the Old City during the Six Day War, escorted by OIC Central Command Uzi Narkis and Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin; a visit at the Hebron home of Mayor Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari.



A LIFE THAT PARALLELED ISRAEL'S HISTORY

THE STORY OF Moshe Dayan is in many ways the story of the Jewish national rebirth in Eretz Yisrael, and of the State of Israel itself.

A sabra son of the settlement movement, he was born on the first kibbutz and spent his formative years on the first moshav. One of the earliest members of the Yishuv's self-defence forces, he went on to become Israel's most famous general, a symbol to the world of the state's military might and resourcefulness. When he turned to politics, the battlefield leader proved himself an apt statesman; among his achievements were the policy of "open bridges" with Jordan in 1967, and a major — some might say indispensable — role in building Israel's peace with Egypt.

But above all, in the halls of power and in the field, Moshe Dayan was an original thinker, a controversial figure who often raised his voice to differ with his peers. An innovator and a maverick, David Ben-Gurion's protégé abandoned his native Labour Movement to join ranks with the nationalist right in the cabinet of Menachem Begin. Characteristically, individualist Dayan spent his last months in the political wilderness, as the leader of a two-man Knesset faction and advocate of his own plan for a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

MOSHE DAYAN was born on May 4, 1915, in the Scottish Hospice in Tiberias. His father, Shmuel Dayan — a descendant of Rabbi Pinhas of Korts, a great Hassidic leader — came to Ottoman Palestine in 1908 from Zlotov, in the Ukraine. One of Shmuel's ancestors was a dayan, or religious court judge, which was the source of the family name.

HE FINISHED primary school in 1929, when the country was torn by Arab riots. There was a gun at home, and he already knew how to use it. Although he was one of the few boys to attend the local girls' agricultural school, he became a

good sportsman, a courageous hiker and a fearless guardian of the settlement's flocks.

The first of his class to join older boys and their fathers in skirmishes with Beduin trespassers and Arab neighbours, Moshe quickly became interested in the people who lived around him. He spoke fluent Arabic, and as a youth established a close friendship with a young Arab, until a major clash between the settlers and the Arabs caused them to break off ties.

Once, while trying to drive away a group of Arabs, he was hit in the head by a stone and fell to the ground, unconscious. On his recovery, he began to say that a leader should be in the forefront of his men — the idea survives to this day in the "after me" procedure of the Israel Defence Forces.

Through his experience in confrontations and in neighbourliness, with the Arabs, Dayan became an expert on the Arab mentality. Later, during the War of Independence, he was chosen by David Ben-Gurion to serve as an adviser on Arab affairs. In 1934, 17-year-old Jerusalemite Ruth Schwartz, enrolled at Nahalal's agricultural school for girls. A few months later she told her parents that she wanted to marry a handsome local farmer, Moshe Dayan.

Their wedding at Nahalal in 1935 was the event of the season. Moshe thoughtfully invited the entire neighbouring e-Mazarib tribe to the wedding.

ON THEIR RETURN, Moshe and Ruth joined a group preparing to settle at Hanita. But when he was passed over for commander of the local Hagana unit, he left the place, returning to Nahalal, where the Dayans lived until 1944.

THE settlement group which established Hanita in March 1938. It was there that he heard for the first time the name of a British officer, Capt. Charles Orde Wingate, who had some unconventional advice for the settlers. Wingate, a devout Christian, advised the kibbutz not to limit their defence efforts to the village's perimeter fence, but to carry the battle to their attackers.

IN HIS MANY writings, Dayan said that four people helped him develop as a military leader. His two parents, devoted idealists, had imbued him with the love of the land and of the people; David Ben-Gurion taught him how to gain followers by personal example; and Charles Orde Wingate showed him how to become a soldier.

In Dayan, Wingate found an eager and apt pupil. It was in the British officer's special night squads that he learned offensive tactics and the strategy of night fighting. Dayan took part in most of the Wingate operations, including the defence of the Haifa-Kirkuk pipeline.

In 1939, Dayan and Allon led a number of retaliatory attacks against Arab marauders. In one such raid, at Lid el-Avadin, the Hagana fighters disguised themselves as British soldiers. The new tactics of surprise attack were paying off handsomely, but the close ties with the British soon fell victim to a pro-Arab shift in official British policy.

THE WHITE PAPER of May 17, 1939, marked the end of British cooperation with the Zionist Movement. From then on, the Mandatory authorities began to punish the settlers for self-defence efforts.

In October 1939, a month after the outbreak of World War II, Dayan and 43 members of his armed Hagana unit were on their way from Yavneel to Ein Hashofet when they were arrested by a Trans-Jordan frontier force. Taken to

Acra prison, Dayan violated Hagana instructions to remain silent. He told his interrogators, who suspected the force was from the Irgun Zvai Leumi, that it was a Hagana group. And he warned his questioners that they would be held personally responsible for any violence. Dayan's action saved him from brutal treatment, but was subject to severe criticism from the Hagana command.

The British meted out severe sentences to the group. One man got life imprisonment; Dayan and the others were sentenced to 10 years in jail. Despite Yishuv efforts to obtain an early release, the Hagana men were pardoned only in February 1941, when the British, hard-pressed by Rommel in Africa, turned to the Yishuv for cooperation.

Together with Allon, Dayan became a commander of Hagana companies whose task it was to support the British forces. On one mission, as a guide for a British force penetrating into Vichy-held Syria, a sniper's bullet hit Dayan through the field glasses he was using. Dayan lost a finger and his left eye. The eyepatch he wore from then on became his symbol inside Israel and in the world at large.

IN THE EARLY stages of the War of Independence, before the declaration of the State, Dayan served as an officer for Arab affairs with the Hagana-Palmach forces. His first job was to recruit agents and to combat gangs of Arab infiltrators.

It was during these pre-state battles that Dayan's younger brother, Zohar (Zonik), was killed in action during the battle for Ramat Yohanan and Kfar Ata.

After May 15, 1948, with the establishment of the State, the nature of the war changed. And it was Premier and Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion who appointed Dayan to organize the command of

the Jordan Valley front, and to lead the battle for Degania. At Degania and at Zemach, Dayan's forces routed the Syrians, reinforcing his belief that attack is the best form of defence.

Shifted to the central front to assume command of the 89th battalion, Dayan's force, mounted on jeeps, requisitioned taxis and a few armoured vehicles, captured Lod, Ramla and Lod Airport and advanced almost to the Teggart fort at Latrun.

Dayan's next assignment was as commander of the Sixth Brigade in Jerusalem, a post which first brought to the fore his talents as negotiator and diplomat. He was involved in prolonged negotiations with the UN and with Trans-Jordan, over the cease-fire, and with still semi-autonomous units of the IZL, which he persuaded to join the new Israel Defence Forces.

DAYAN took an active part in the Rhodes armistice negotiations of 1949 with Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt, and on his return was named to lead the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commissions.

In 1950 he was named O.C. Southern Command. A year later he went to Britain for six months, to study at a senior officers school in Devizes. Back in Israel, he became O.C. Northern Command, then chief of operations at army headquarters. In December 1953, he succeeded Mordechai Maklef as chief-of-staff.

Dayan's four years as head of the IDF were a time of decisive and positive reorganization. Dayan had made Israel's army younger, more efficient and more powerful. In pursuit of this first aim, he set, against heavy opposition, an upper age limit of 40 for army officers. Dayan organized the reserves so as to assure their speedy mobilization, and handed over to a civilian work force

most of the tasks not directly concerned with the army's fighting capability.

Dayan often employed shock tactics. Following a number of unsuccessful retaliation operations against Arab infiltrators and marauders, he reorganized and intensified training, built up the paratroop corps and put a heavy accent on discipline. He also created a special commando force, the famed Unit 101, which had among its numbers such illustrious military men as Ariel Sharon, Meir Har-Zion and Rafael Eitan.

DAYAN HAD a major influence on Ben-Gurion's decision to launch Operation Kadesh in 1956, after fedayeen raids from the south had become a major thorn in the side of the young state. Egypt had signed a major arms deal with Czechoslovakia, and had forged military ties with Jordan and Syria.

Dayan's strategy gave Israel an overwhelming success in its second major war. Israeli forces broke through in Sinai, almost reaching the Suez Canal in a breathtakingly short five days. Although British and French forces were supposed to take part in the fighting, it was the IDF which gained deserved credit for the victory. And it was the name of Moshe Dayan which became a catchword for that triumph.

The end of Israel's occupation of the Sinai a year later — under severe American-Soviet pressure — signalled the end of Dayan's career in uniform. Ordered to retreat from Sinai and Gaza by Ben-Gurion, he left the army. Shortly thereafter, he published his first book, *Diary of the Sinai Campaign*, which launched his career as a writer.

Dayan joined Mapai's Young Guard, and soon was being cautioned by party elders for his critical speeches. In 1959 he was elected to the Knesset as a Mapai MK. He became minister of agriculture in December of that year.

The practical-minded Dayan was never comfortable with party politics, which he characterized as "grinding water" (*tochinim mayim*). But while he was often criticized as an administrator, he was certainly an innovator during his days at the Agriculture Ministry. Under his guidance, the system of marketing outside Israel was changed, and he was the first to encourage the export of farming know-how to African countries.

FOLLOWING the resignation of Ben-Gurion in June 1963, Dayan remained in the cabinet of Levi Eshkol in a somewhat diminished role. In 1965, he joined B-G's Rafi party and was elected to the Sixth Knesset. Now in the opposition, he made lecture tours to the U.S. for the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bonds, and in 1966 visited Vietnam as a war correspondent for *Ma'ariv*. His reports from the front lines gained wide coverage in the U.S. as well as in Israel.

On the eve of the Six Day War,

following public and political pressure, Dayan joined Eshkol's National Unity Cabinet. Dayan had first offered his services in any capacity, but Eshkol finally yielded to calls to give him the defence portfolio.

He entered the government as defence minister on June 2, 1967. On the next day, the cabinet took the decision to go to war. The country was threatened both in the north and the south, but Dayan decided to tackle one front at a time. He approved the plan presented by O.C. Southern Command Yeshayahu Gavish, with corrections made by the former commander, Ahuf Ariel Sharon.

At his first press conference for foreign correspondents, Dayan said: "It is either too early, or too late, to go to war." This statement, which gave the impression that Israel was still hesitating, helped provide the Israel attack on June 5 with a strong element of surprise.

Dayan was opposed to the Israel occupation of the east bank of the Suez Canal, but found it difficult to stop the advance of the armoured divisions through Sinai as Egyptian resistance melted away.

Hussein, failing to appreciate that Nasser was facing defeat, and refusing to heed Israeli warnings to stay out of the conflict, shelled west Jerusalem. Dayan and the cabinet ordered an attack on East Jerusalem and the West Bank. By week's end, these territories — and all of the Syrian Golan Heights — were in Israel's hands.

Suddenly Dayan had a new task — governing the vast areas captured in the war. He was also faced with a war of attrition on the Jordanian, Syrian and Egyptian fronts, and incessant political conflict.

Some of Dayan's ideas succeeded magnificently, particularly the "open bridges" policy which allowed captured Jews and Samaritans to maintain contact with their natural markets to the east. But others, like his plan to establish four Israeli urban settlements in the West Bank, did not get approval from the Labour cabinet, which disagreed with Dayan's advocacy of the right of Jews to settle anywhere in Eretz Yisrael.

DAYAN AND his old Hagana comrades, Yigal Allon, were considered the two main candidates for a decision when Prime Minister Levi Eshkol died in February 1969. Dayan at the time was at the height of his popularity, both in Israel and abroad. But Labour leaders, fearful of an internal split, chose Golda Meir as a compromise candidate. Dayan became Golda's minister of defence, and together with the late Pinhas Sapir, dominated the military and economic sectors while Golda dealt mainly with foreign affairs.

Dayan still found time for his favourite hobby, archaeology. This was very much a part of his deep sense of oneness with the Land of Israel and its history, a sense which became more clear in his subse-



Dayan at the Bar-Lev line. Chief of Staff David (Dado) Elazar, left, and Haim Bar-Lev. At right is Ariel Sharon.

הכנאן האחיל



A Rommel view

Karl Rommel, a German aviator, took this photograph of Jerusalem on October 10, 1916. It was presented this week by his nephew, Stuttgart mayor Manfred Rommel, to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

THE ROYAL Commission on Palestine was appointed by the British in 1936 to investigate the causes of the Arab riots. I was back in Jerusalem for one of its meetings. Moshe Shertok (Sharett) phoned and asked me to stop off at his house before the evening was over. As usual, we sat in the kitchen.

We talked about his scheduled appearance the next day before the Royal Commission — on the subject of Jewish labour (the principle that Jews alone should be employed in building the Jewish homeland), "discrimination" against Arabs, immigration.

I supplied Moshe with details and figures on work projects undertaken by the government, on employment of Arab and Jewish labourers, on shift workers at Haifa port.

The next day I sat in the audience at the commission hearing, which was chaired by Lord Peel. I was full of wonder at Moshe's familiarity with the facts, with the way his answers, sometimes sarcastic, hit the mark. With pride and some courage, he gave details about the state of settlement activity, industry and public works, stressing Jewish achievements in all areas.

When he was asked, by an interrogator who sounded irritated, how he knew there was no proletariat of unemployed Arabs, he explained that the *falshim* work their own land and live in villages. As an example, he brought up Haifa port, which employed 600 Morans (from the north of Transjordan), 200 Egyptians and 50 Palestinian *felshim*.

When the chairman asked if Moshe could take responsibility for the accuracy of those figures, he said they had been supplied to him the previous day by a man he trusted. In his address, he strove to persuade his listeners that Jewish settlement had succeeded in the direct and indirect employment of Arabs by the government; that the land development which the Mandate provided for justified the im-

LAW AND REALITY

LOOKING BACK / David Hacohen



David Hacohen (left), Moshe Sharett.



(Hadar, Bernheim)

migration of Jews, whose desire and right it was to undertake any profession, any hard labour which derived from the capital and initiatives of Jews.

Jews come for the work and for the land, he explained, and described the transition from immigration to work, from experience as labourers to establishment of new agricultural settlements on land bought by national capital.

When Sir Horace Rumboldt, a member of the committee, tried to cast doubt on Moshe's testimony about the surprising growth of Tel Aviv by saying it was an "artificial snowball," Moshe told him any development can be compared to a snowball. But, in fact, every immigrant added to the country's development, and all financial and

commercial aspects of development were centred in Tel Aviv.

Moshe produced many details about Soli Boneh, the building company, and about contractors' offices — comparing them to the guilds set up in England after World War I. He gave the example of the water pumping station at the sources of the Yarkon, near Ras el-Ayn, on the way to Jerusalem, and the Rottenberg power station. They were built by Soli Boneh —

there were hundreds of buildings of residential flats. Moshe spoke about all that with the daring and decisiveness that came from a thorough command of the information.

But when he got to the subject of illegal immigration, he really outdid himself. He described the suffering of Jews in Poland and Rumania as

well as Hitler's Germany, the tragic phenomenon of sons being illegal in their own homes, of people barely snatched from the claws of Nazism being forced to suffer the hardships of illegal immigration. Members of the Commission put pressure on him, asking how it was that the Jewish Agency wouldn't help the government fight illegal immigration.

Moshe fiercely rejected the possibility that Jews of Eretz Yisrael might cooperate in betraying to the authorities other Jews who had fled from persecution and come to Palestine to establish a home.

Lord Peel and another member of the Commission wouldn't give up: they shouted angrily that the Jewish Agency's obligation was to cooperate with the government and to expose illegal immigrants and bring about their expulsion.

"Would you act so inhumanly towards your own people, after they had suffered and finally been reunited with their families?"

Moshe asked the Commission members. He did not deny that there was a contradiction between the law and reality, but said that from a humanitarian point of view, it was inconceivable that a Jew, in particular an official elected by his people, divulge information about a fellow Jew that would lead to his expulsion, his return to persecution and indignity in the country of his origin.

Finally, Moshe claimed, the only way to stop illegal immigration and prevent a clash between law and reality was to increase the number of immigration permits issued each year.

David Hacohen has recorded some recollections of his seven decades in this country, the first instalment of which appears today. He has been, among other things, a soldier in the Turkish army, an early executive of the Histadrut, chairman of Soli Boneh, Hagana's liaison with the British, a Major M.K. chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, and ambassador to Burma.

Tshuva in our time

By REUVEN HAMMER / Special to The Jerusalem Post

we live. It must be seen not as a retreat but as a progression; not as a turning back to some ancient ideal but as a turning toward the fulfillment of the divine potential hidden within each human as an individual and within humanity as the crown of God's creation. We seek not slavish imitation of the past, but the best way to build the future upon the foundation our ancestors built for us.

THE TRUE *ba'al tshuva* is always on the way. He has never reached his goal and never will, both because the goal of perfection is inherently unreachable and because *tshuva* is an unfolding system in which each new step determines what will follow so that there can be no absolute forecast of what is to come. The true *ba'al tshuva* knows that he does not know, and is therefore tolerant of others whose search is as honest as his own.

It seems to me that in our day the major barrier preventing *tshuva* is arrogance. What search can there be for the arrogant man? What new understandings can there be for the man who knows everything?

Unfortunately we live in a particularly arrogant society. Our speech is arrogant, our habits and mannerisms are arrogant, our driving is arrogant, our politics and politicians are arrogant, our educational methods are arrogant, our religious leadership is arrogant, and the main competition between groups and leaders seems to be who can out-arrogant whom.

Arrogance is not confined to those of the "religious" who believe that they have all the answers. It also abounds among those who find their truth in some social theory to which they cling regardless of the circumstances.

It is unfortunate that the search for *tshuva*, which is no less than the search for meaning in life, is so often frustrated by the belief shared by religious and "non-religious" alike, that the Jewish tradition is to be regarded as a completed, revealed truth, to be accepted or rejected in toto, and not as an unfolding truth, as sacred wisdom

from which we can fashion a way of life. I have no hope of persuading the "religious" of this, nor even a desire to do so but the vast majority in this country should not surrender its heritage so easily.

MODERN MAN, the Jew no less than all others, is in need of *tshuva* because of his alienation and lack of purpose. It is unfortunate that he has not found the way to utilize his heritage to solve his problems. This surely cannot mean abandoning all else in order to find pre-ordained answers in the tradition. It must mean being able to make creative use of the tradition in order to find his way.

It is this, and not organizational affiliation, that divides post-from pre-emancipation man. Fortunately, even among the so-called "religious" there are many who use the tradition in this creative, selective, unfolding fashion, regardless of what they say, and do not automatically accept every halachic decision as binding.

Considered in this non-arrogant, non-threatening way, there is nothing within our tradition and its literature that is not useful to the *ba'al tshuva*, the man on the way. There are, however, certain basic points in the tradition toward which he should direct himself.

The first is belief in God. For all too many years we have been afraid of the word and of its meaning. This may be partly due to the superstitious and unacceptable connotations that have all too often been attached to it. It is difficult to take the idea of God seriously when one hears the way in which God is employed by so many self-appointed religious spokesmen. But Judaism's basic concept of God is not so easily to be dismissed: the one God, whose essence is unknowable to man, the God who is the guarantor of morality and whose existence as ultimate reality posits for man ultimate responsibility.

The second basic concept may be even harder to accept than the first: the uniqueness of man and the value of his life.

Both concepts are religious

beliefs; they are neither provable nor disprovable by science.

If anyone is searching for his way, let him begin by considering these propositions of Jewish belief in all their depth as they are expressed through the writings of the tradition and through the ways of life which were devised in order to fulfill them in everyday action.

Above all, let the *ba'al tshuva* shun the perversions of religion which lead to the arrogance, the violence and the lack of respect for God and man which too often pass for piety in our world. Let the true seeker not fear those who deprecate his search and offer him facile, ready-made answers. Like most ready-made goods, they are shoddy.

FOR THOSE of us who have already accepted such principles in one way or another, it is equally important to remember that we too are *ba'al tshuva*, for without doubt we have not yet fathomed the full meaning and implications of our beliefs; we have not probed them to their ultimate ends and we have certainly not applied them exhaustively to ourselves, our conduct, our relations with others and our responsibilities within society.

Try as they may, there is no way in which those in authority can legislate religion. They can forbid a good many things and prohibit certain public practices, but there is no way in which they can force an individual to believe and practise those things which are of the essence of Judaism, and no way in which they can coerce people into making the Jewish religion the central driving force of their lives.

The deep problems which face our society today and which threaten us from within no less than we are threatened from without are in essence religious problems.

Is this to be a Jewish nation? Can we overcome ignorance? Can we achieve equality of opportunity for all? Can we learn to love one another and live together peacefully? Can we find a *modus vivendi* with our Arab fellow-citizens and neighbours? Can we overcome the every-growing violence, dishonesty and greed within our society? Can people find meaning and pride in their Jewishness and in their Israeli identity?

The *ba'al tshuva* must solve these problems through his individual actions day by day and, in this way, lead us toward the creation of a holy nation and a divine kingdom, which is the ultimate goal of our Jewishness.

CLEAN UP YOUR WATER PROBLEMS

With an Adamos water filter you can enjoy clean drinking water with a fresh, sparkling taste straight from the tap. No bits of grit, or excess chlorine. And the special bacteriostatic water filter media (approved by the Environmental Protection Agency of America) also inhibit the growth of bacteria. In addition, for problems of scale, bacteria and rust throughout your home water system, special water conditioners for main line installation are available. For further information, contact ADAMOS WATER TECHNOLOGY, 7 Derech Hashalom, T.A., 03-265856.

SUCCOT CELEBRATIONS

From October 9, the Succot celebrations start at Kol Bo Shalom and that means joy, simcha and many, many exciting offers throughout the store. They have lovely Do-It-Yourself Succot items: the Arba Minim — Etrog, Lulav, Hadass and Arava — and also beautiful decorations to hang inside the Succa.

For the ladies, there's a special 'velvet' campaign with a 20% discount on velvet hostess gowns and dresses and a wide selection of velvet tops in a variety of colours. And all 4711 cosmetic products have been reduced by 20%.

This is also a good time to buy a Colour TV. They have terrific offers on all brand names with a special promotion on Sanyo, e.g. a Sanyo 14" colour TV is now IS 8650.

For the kitchen, a 'Paul' set including blender, mixer, meat grinder and fruit juicer — instead of IS 5400, now only IS 4800. They also have discounts on sports shoes, records, and much, much more. And there's something for the kids too! From October 14, the amusement park at Mayaland will be open, with lots of fun and games for the children to enjoy. So don't miss the celebrations at KOL BO SHALOM, the store that caters for the whole family.

CRAZY BUT TRUE

Don't miss Arkia's terrific vacation package this month. For only \$143.50 per person, you can spend a wonderful carefree vacation in the sunny city of Eilat. This low, low price includes three days (two nights) in a four star hotel, with breakfast, your flight to Eilat and back, and a one day guided tour in an air-conditioned luxury bus to Sharm-el-Sheikh. During the holiday period, there is an additional charge of 10%. For further details, contact ARKIA, 03-413223/4/5, 233285, Tel Aviv; 02-225888 Jerusalem; 04-643371 Haifa; or 053-23644 Netanya.

RE'IM DIVORCE MATRIMONIAL

If you're single, divorced, widowed, or just marriage-shy; if you've tried the bars, the parties, the friends' good intentions, and you're sick of it, call RE'IM and give them an opportunity to do the leg work for you. RE'IM will help find your ideal life mate. In business for 20 years and certified with the "Business Award" confirms their professional ability. Their staff of 8 qualified people work discreetly for your benefit. All applicants are of high quality and academic backgrounds, some even from all over the world.

Perhaps someone close to you, someone you would like to help, a parent, or a child, a relative or even a friend... Tell them about RE'IM, or come in with them. RE'IM will try to help everyone of all ages and religious trends. So... if you're lonely, shy or just need help call them any time from 9-9 daily. Closed Friday evenings, opened Saturday evenings. Remember...there is someone out there looking for a life companion just like you. So pick up the phone now and go see RE'IM. Tel. 282932, 462728, 285991. 58 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel Aviv.

Re-usable SUCCA

Kosher Thatch Tarapulin sides Permanent decorations

Y. Goldamid, 30 Agrippas, Jerusalem Tel. 02-224955.

THE HOUSE OF YAMAHA

Just opened in Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre is the 400 sq. metre luxury showroom of the House of Yamaha. KLEY ZEMER, where you'll find the largest variety of musical instruments in the country. The emphasis is on Yamaha — the largest producer of musical instruments in the world and the choice of many discriminating musicians. For example, 60% of all electronic organs and 40% of all pianos sold throughout the world today are made by Yamaha. The reasons behind the overwhelming popularity of Yamaha can be simplified into one all important word — Quality! The kind of quality that can only mature from a fine blending of the very best in handcraftsmanship and the finest that modern technology can offer. And now that the taxes on musical instruments have been lowered you can buy fine Yamaha musical instruments at 45% less than the regular price at all Kley Zemer stores. Brasswinds, woodwinds, pianos, electronic organs, guitars. Because it's All Yamaha, you're guaranteed of getting the foremost in quality. KLEY ZEMER, Dizengoff Center Tel Aviv, Hechalutz St., 53, Haifa and Hechalutz St., 124, Beersheba.

BRIDAL CROWNS

Beautiful bridal headresses — made of silk flowers, pearls, rhinestones. Each one different. Each one unusual. All handmade. For your own latest American-style bridal headress, call for an appointment. 03-424470, evenings.

HEART OF A KITCHEN

When you think about it, the kitchen sink is just about the most important item in your kitchen. Constantly in use, it needs to be functional and comfortable. And now it can also be aesthetic with 'Blanco's' original 'Kitchen Centre' concept. 'Blanco' from Germany, are famous all over the world for their innovative design and types of materials used in the manufacture of kitchen sinks. And now, 'Blanco's' Kitchen Centre' with its versatile range of additional accessories that cut your working time by 60%, is available in Israel. Made from high grade chrome nickel (18/10) or in different coloured enamel coated stainless steel, with a model to suit every kitchen large or small, 'Blanco' Kitchen Centre' proves to be extraordinarily beautiful can also be extraordinarily practical. Sole distributors: LEV HAMIT, BACH, 32 King George St., T.A. 03-291486. Importers and sales in northern area: INTERFROM LTD., 9 Sderot Chen, Kiryat Bialik, 04-703670. Also available at REGBA stores, GANZ MOBILIA, Jerusalem and other fine stores.

HOME LOVERS

Happy House is a delightful little store specialising in exquisite handmade lace tablecloths, curtains and bedcovers imported from Belgium, Italy and the Far East. They also have a large selection of velvet cushions and beautiful lampshades in crocheted and sewed all with that charming look of a bygone era. And 'Canon' bath towels from the U.S.A. HAPPY HOUSE, 2 Tchernichowsky St., Tel Aviv. 03-653934.

AN OPEN AND SHUT CASE

Here's a great new invention for all those bits and pieces which end up scattered around the house. Rolykit is a compact hexagonal shaped box with more than 30 adjustable compartments designed to store anything from a family's medical supplies or needlework items to make-up or tool kit. It rolls open to show everything at a glance and, as it closes and self locks, it also seals every compartment so nothing gets jumbled even if you shake it. Rolykit is robustly constructed out of easy-to-clean, light-to-carry polystyrene and is available in two sizes at Empress outlets and other stores. Trade enquiries: ROLYKIT 03-621176.

The BUY-LINE is a weekly featured Shopping guide serving residents of and visitors to Tel Aviv. To advertise in this column please contact SHULIE GUGENHEIM at the Jerusalem Post, Tel. 03-294222.

THE PRICE WILL SURPRISE YOU!

One of the best deals in town is the fabulous dinner menu full of mouthwatering Chinese delights that's being offered by The Canton House restaurants for the month of October. Here, in an intimate and exotic atmosphere, charming Chinese hostesses will serve you a special meal that is out of this world! Soup of the day; deliciously filled DIM SUM; seven main dishes including: Chinese Salad, Spiced Chicken with Cashew nuts, MUSHROOM, BUDDHA'S Delight, Sesachuan Beef, Sweet and Sour Pork Hong Kong style, and Pineapple Duckling Delight. Finish off your meal with the surprise dessert and a choice of tea or coffee. And the price is only IS 175 per person (minimum party of four). For an unforgettable gourmet experience, call and make a reservation. CANTON HOUSE, 50 Habanim St., Ramat Hasharon, 03-482491; and Savoy Shopping Centre, 03-754509.

CHANGE OF SEASON

Don't pack away your summer clothes before having them cleaned. A stain left on a garment for any period of time is next to impossible to remove, especially perspiration marks on silks, cotton and woollens. This is just one of the many tips you'll get when having your clothes cleaned at Lili Drycleaning, known as the best drycleaning business in town. At Lili's, every garment is checked prior to cleaning (even those labelled with manufacturers' instructions) so whatever the type and colour of fabric, it's always handled correctly. Your clothes come back looking like new, and their service is fast and totally reliable. If you care about your clothes, LILI DRYCLEANERS are highly recommended. They're at 263 Dizengoff St., 03-445629, 12 Sderot Masaryk, T.A., Dekel Cinema passage, Shikun Bevil and 33 Ramon St., Monosson.

have-in-jen

A most welcome addition to the New Neve Avivim Shopping Centre is a fully equipped and luxurious salon, which offers a complete range of hair styling and beauty services for men, women and children — and at very reasonable prices — considering their high standards.

In addition to hairstyling, they specialize in facials, manicures, pedicures, waxing, body massage and a bridal service, all of which you can enjoy in the comfort of a modern and spotless interior, while relaxing with a FREE cup of coffee. The highly professional and courteous staff assure you of individual attention and care. For the sheer pleasure of looking your feeling good, call NAVE DU-JEN, Neve Avivim New Centre, 17 Oppenheimer St., 03-419570.

BIG SALE! class on

40 — 50% OFF

Starting October 9 through 23. Beautiful gifts at tremendous discounts. A sample of the items reduced for this special sale: Set of 4 ovenproof Souffle dishes only 239.-; Giant Taiwanese glass bowl, 130.-; Mugs galore from 12.50; Coffee set for 6 plus cake plate 408.-; Ceramic pitchers 69.50; Ceramic vases all sizes from 134.50; Kitchen utensils starting with large knives for 71.40 to small items for 19.20; Hand carved Indian tables in new sizes from 975.-. CLASS is the largest chain in Israel of gifts and household items. When you enter the elegant atmosphere to buy yourself, or a friend, a gift and leave with a package wrapped with "CLASS", everyone will know you shopped the BEST. All items, both decorative as well as useful, are imported from all over the world. Choose from one of their 17 stores nearest you in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba, Rehovot, Rishon, Ramat Hasharon, Kfar Shmaryahu, Tivon and Tiberias.

General Tenders Commission, Jerusalem

Tender 61/01/81
SALE OF PROPERTY — 2 APARTMENTS
at 4 Rahov Caspi, Jerusalem
Change of Date for Submission of Bids

The last date for submitting bids for the above tender has been changed to Thursday, October 22, 1981 (1.00 p.m.). The date given in our advertisement of October 1 no longer applies.



IF A ROSE is a rose is a rose, the Jerusalem Rose Garden — which will eventually have 40,000 bushes with blossoms in a rainbow of colours — is just as indescribable.

Sprouting on a 65-dunam site between the Knesset and the Bank of Israel, the garden is being funded by Maurice and Vivienne Wohl of Geneva through the Jerusalem Foundation. According to its planners, it will be no mere assemblage of plants, but a growing monument to the splendour of the rose, the "queen of flowers."

Although he is no rose-quoting Gertrude Stein, flower expert David Gilad rhapsodizes in his own way about his beloved rose. Born in Jerusalem, he was head of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, a senior Agriculture Ministry official and now works for the Production and Marketing Board of Ornamental Plants.

He devotes all his spare time to roses — especially the garden, which he serves as volunteer adviser.

"The garden will be one of the most breathtaking places in the city," he says. It will include a floral display of the history of the rose (with varieties first developed hundreds of years ago until the present).

It will have a "garden of the nations," with flower-beds decorated with the flags of countries (including some that have no diplomatic relations with Israel) that originated certain rose varieties. A neglected reflecting pool overlooking the entrance to the Knesset will be shortened and equipped with a dramatic bridge and waterfall to refresh picnickers nearby. Eventually, a museum of roses, with explanations on how to breed, grow and even cook with roses will be established on the site.

Although the Wohl Garden will not be completed for another two or three years, it will open about one-third complete this month, when the Rose Pilgrimage 1981 will be held in Jerusalem. This fifth world rose convention, held under the aegis of the prestigious World Federation of Rose Societies, is a feather in the cap of the city, which will be put on the map of flower enthusiasts as a result.

Gilad, president of the Israel Rose Society, expects up to 800 rose fanciers and experts to attend. This triennial gathering was last held in South Africa, where it was known as a Rose Safari. "Pilgrimage" is a more appropriate word, he says, for Israel.

A Jerusalem Gold Medal will be awarded to rose breeders who produce new varieties specially suited to city use — in traffic islands and other spots that ideally take minimum water and care and are immune to car emissions. Those winning varieties will eventually be planted around the city, to add more interest to Jerusalem's existing rose bushes, which are of only a handful of types. The Philatelic Services are issuing three rose

Coming up roses

Jerusalem's newly sprouting Rose Garden will have 40,000 bushes, flower expert David Gilad tells Judy Siegel. Pictures by Karen Benzian.



stamps in honour of the convention, and the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation are planning medallions for the event.

Ruth Borchard of Geneva has offered a \$1,000 prize for new varieties of rose bushes with 10,000 blossoms on each plant (it will have to be a climber to carry so many flowers). The idea is to cover the city's new

multi-story buildings in blooms. None of the existing trees (cedar, Jerusalem pine) had to be cut down to make way for the garden, whose site was originally named the "President's Garden" but which was sadly neglected. Jerusalem-stone boulders and tons of earth were brought in to add slopes and visual interest. There are also winding lanes, and picnic tables will be prepared far enough

from the flower beds so that they will not be littered.

"We want it to be a living garden, not something to be admired from afar," asserts Gilad. Even if visitors risk getting pricked by thorns and pick flowers, "there will be so many blossoms you won't notice."

There are tens of thousands of rose varieties, created by cross-breeding, but many

of them are quickly abandoned because they are either not hardy enough, bug-resistant or their "style" goes out of fashion. Sometimes, says Gilad, it is "fashionable" to grow roses as big as cabbages, while at other times the dainty miniatures are the most prized.

Whatever the style, a rose must be approved by a central registry, now located in Shreveport, Louisiana, before it is recognized as a variety. Anyone with a few thousand dollars to spare can even pay a breeder to have a new rose variety named after him. Gilad gave his daughter Galia's name to one recognized rose variety, but he didn't have to pay for it. The Jerusalem rose garden will have special areas for test growing, to determine whether certain varieties will thrive in the city.

Jerusalem is a perfect place for roses, he asserts. "There is no kind of rose that won't grow here." Because of the abundant dry sunshine, plants blossom up to nine months a year, from April to the end of December or even early January. And the cool, wet respite in the winter lets the plants guard their strength for the new season. In Europe, roses bloom only about five months annually.

Roses are ancient (the Bible uses the word "shoshana" — mistaken for a rose — actually a lily). It was first mentioned in Jewish sources in the Mishna by its proper name "vered." Although vered comes from the root meaning "pink," the Wohl Garden roses will come in scores of colours and types, from white to a near-black. There are also going to be striped blossoms and other colour mixtures. Although Eretz Yisrael was known for its barrenness in previous centuries, visitors to the holy land hundreds of years ago frequently wrote in their diaries of having seen roses. Some bushes are known to have been alive for a millennium. Even Jerusalem, says Gilad, has bushes that go back 80 or 90 years. The oldest living rosebush, he adds, is in Hildersheim, Germany, planted next to an old church that has burned down several times.

Asked about scent and scent-less roses, Gilad states: "A rose without a fragrance is like a woman without sex appeal." Commercial roses often lack scent, because long vase-life and long stems are valued more for such uses. "But for a real rose lover, it won't do if there is no scent. It's a fact that if you give anyone a rose, he'll make a whole ceremony out of smelling it. It's only natural."

As for the Jerusalem garden, Gilad expects to have 1,000 varieties from around the world on display, all watered by drip irrigation. Yosef Segal, the landscape architect, has designed the site, which is expected to become a "mandatory" stop on all tourists' itineraries. A small reception area will be built for VIPs.

Jerusalem — which had almost no flowers only a few decades ago — will with its new garden undoubtedly get its place in the sun.

Saying it with flowers

From Succah to centrepiece, this flower arranger is blossoming, Greer Fay Cashman finds.

"FLOWERS are as important as choosing a menu," says Ziva Altman who is responsible for the floral decorations at the Jerusalem Plaza hotel and a professional flower arranger for the past 20 years.

Possibly because she has an M.Sc. in botany, Ziva dislikes flower arrangements which deprive the blooms of sustenance. She admits that it can't be helped in the case of a corsage, but she doesn't go in for making garlands or wreaths... and the corsage, if it is made up of freshly picked flowers, can still be saved. Fresh flowers with hard woody stems, can be miraculously revived after wilting if the stem is cut and placed in 2-3 cm. of boiling hot water. The same process can be applied to foliage.

According to Ziva, most flowers, if they are fresh, and the water is clean, will last a week. It is important that containers be absolutely clean, and care should be taken that no leaves fall into the water.

Likewise, any dirt clinging to the stems should be removed before the stems are immersed. There is no need to change the water, says Ziva, it's enough to top it up every day.

In the six years in which she's been responsible for the flowers at the Plaza, Ziva has involved the housekeeping, banquet and maintenance departments, and the waiters in her work. It's not that they help her in creating the arrangements, but knowing where to put the flowers and taking care when handling an arrangement leads to a successful end result.

Ziva works closely with the banquet department to determine colour schemes for weddings, bar-mitzvas and other gala occasions. She is very colour conscious. When flowers are ordered for a VIP staying at the hotel, she bases her choice of stems on the decor in the room.

Her largest and most exciting annual challenge is the decoration of the Plaza Succah. (Actually there

are two very large tabernacles.) Each year, she picks a different theme and uses appropriate fresh and dried flowers. The focus this year, is on the walls and gates of Jerusalem, with a lot of greenery similar to the mossy substance seen in the Old City. Naturally, the four species contained in the lulav, are included in the decor. Ziva dislikes Christmas decorations in a Succah, and because she refuses to use them, she has to create her effects with the flowers.

She doesn't go in for exotics: "I'm not an orchid lady," she states. Her preference is for mass arrangements of simple flowers. "My style isn't Japanese." She has an aversion to anything which looks contrived. "I like to see an arrangement of flowers standing in water — and surviving."

She is often called upon to do an enormous centrepiece which she terms "a fountain of flowers." The most recent of these included 80 gladioli, 200 carnations, 40

chrysanthemum heads, 50 chrysanthemum branches, ivy and other greenery. Her favourite colour combination is yellow, white and orange. She's not very keen on mauves and pinks. Anything suggestive of sunshine or autumn meets her approval.

The container, she stresses, should complement the flowers. "Plastic containers should be ruled out. Ceramic bowls add texture."

Ziva and other people in her profession in Jerusalem are limited in the variety of flowers available. "You can see a lot of the flowers which are grown for export in Tel Aviv shops," she notes, "but they never get to Jerusalem."

To Ziva, flowers are as much a hobby as a profession. She can't remember a time in which she was not interested in them, and she's happy to have a hotel in which to exploit her hobby. "A hotel should be a super home," she says, "and the same care you take at home, should be taken in the hotel."



(Leon Hersh)

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

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On grade B and export surplus

Underwear, vests, undershirts, pyjamas, nightdresses, and socks for men, women and children.
The shop is at the plant, in the Holon Industrial Zone, 2 Rehov Manor.
Opening hours: Sunday — Thursday, 10.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m.; 1.30-5.30 p.m.
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CASH SALES ONLY!

Roses, Radishes, Raspberries, Ruscus, Rainwater, Rhododendrons, Roof gardens,

You'll find out more in Walter Frankl's
ISRAEL GARDENING ENCYCLOPEDIA

Available from better bookshops throughout Israel

הכנאמן השחור

TIME: 11:54 a.m.
DATE: September 26, 1981
PLACE: Everett, Washington
EVENT: 767 Inaugural Flight

FIRST, AGAIN.



It was a beautiful flight. The first all-new passenger airplane in a decade. The first of a whole new generation of fuel-efficient jetliners. The first with an advanced-design wing of new aerodynamic proficiency. The first with a fully integrated 21st Century Flight Deck incorporating computers and instruments that gather, measure, and calculate flight data, enabling the crew to operate the airplane with maximum efficiency. A positive step forward in making sure airlines can continue to offer air fares as one of the world's best travel values. The Boeing 767, with more advanced sales than any other commercial airplane in history, is now a reality. Next year it will begin service, along with earlier firsts in the Boeing family—the 727, 737 and 747.

BOEING
Getting people together.

Money Matters

World markets confused

LONDON (Reuters). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's assassination yesterday sent world financial markets reeling in confusion. Investors sought refuge in the dollar, gold and silver, while share prices on major world markets fluctuated wildly as news spread about the shooting of Sadat, one of America's major allies in the Middle East. Gold prices soared in Western Europe and New York after the Egyptian leader's death was confirmed in Cairo. Conflicting reports in the aftermath of his shooting had kept world markets on edge through much of the European trading day. In New York, the dollar jumped some two pence against the West German mark as markets there opened, sharply reversing earlier declines. But trading activity was described as thin and confused as the dollar rose against other major currencies. Gold, a traditional refuge for investors in times of trouble, surged ahead by about \$20 an ounce at one point in hectic late-afternoon trading in Zurich, reaching \$458. Silver prices in New York jumped 50 cents, to \$9.75 an ounce on the news. In London, currency dealers said monetary panic gripped the markets as banks and major financial institutions scrambled for dollars and sold off West German marks and Swiss francs. Prices fell on U.S. credit markets, with dealers reporting that long-term bond prices lost ground in hesitant trading.

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

TEL AVIV. — With the exception of bank shares, which were traded after the news of the attempt on President Sadat was known, all other trading, whether in shares or index-linked bonds, had already been completed. The bank shares, as would have been expected, were unaffected and added on their customary gains. Trading was very slow, as prices were mostly higher in advance of the Yom Kippur recess. The index-linked bond market, in very quiet trading, generally eased somewhat. As has been the case in recent sessions, volatile trading prevailed in the share market. Some 41 issues came through with price changes of more than 5 per cent. In contrast to Sunday's session, prices were mostly on the upside, yesterday. Ararat 0.5, in a generally rising insurance group caused surprise as it soared by 15 per cent. The 0.1

Market closes before Sadat news

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Ararat shares were "buyers only." There was mixed action among land development and real estate issues. Isro was clipped for a 10 per cent loss, but Neot Aviv bounced back with a 6.4 per cent gain.

Industrials were also mixed, with volatile price conditions in evidence. Tadir Cement 5.0 shares were up by 8.7 per cent, while Teva (b) was rising by 6.4 per cent. Phoenicia Glass was dropped for a 10 per cent loss, while Elit was up by some 5.5 per cent. Prices also fluctuated in the investment company group. Wolfson 0.1 was up by 6.7 per cent, while Unico was falling by 7.3 per cent.

Grapefruit exports continue
HAIFA. — The Swedish freighter m.s. Arctic left port here yesterday for Europe with 120,000 cases of early ripening grapefruit from the Jordan Valley.

This is the third ship to load citrus since the start of the export season last week, bringing the total so far to just over a quarter million cases. This week, 350,000 cases are scheduled for shipment.

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Bank Leumi	1280.0	2.4	+400.0	+2.9
Bank Hapoalim	2092.0	708.5	+4.0	+0.2
Bank Mizrahi	2092.0	151.1	+4.0	+0.2
Bank Leumi A	2092.0	2.0	+50.0	+2.4
Bank Hapoalim A	2092.0	1.4	+20.0	+0.9
Bank Mizrahi A	2092.0	0.3	+15.0	+0.7
Bank Leumi B	2092.0	7.2	+10.0	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim B	2092.0	8.5	+11.0	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi B	2092.0	48.7	+13.0	+0.6
Bank Leumi C	2092.0	118.3	+3.0	+0.1
Bank Hapoalim C	2092.0	765.2	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Mizrahi C	2092.0	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Leumi D	2092.0	6.4	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Hapoalim D	2092.0	6.0	+5.0	+0.2
Bank Mizrahi D	2092.0	2.1	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Leumi E	2092.0	113.0	14.2	+0.6
Bank Hapoalim E	2092.0	5.0	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Mizrahi E	2092.0	79.5	+20.0	+0.3
Bank Leumi F	2092.0	233.6	21.5	+0.9
Bank Hapoalim F	2092.0	4.0	n.c.	n.c.

Financing Institutions	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %
Shilim	112.0	128.9	+1.3	+1.2
Shilim B	226.0	9	+3.0	+1.3
Shilim A	172.0	n.c.	+8.0	+4.9
Shilim B	275.0	6.2	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim C	98.0	6.3	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim D	87.5	40.7	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim E	143.5	n.c.	+3.0	+2.1
Shilim F	154.5	8	+7.5	+5.1
Shilim G	738.0	5.6	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim H	738.0	8.5	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim I	1130.0	3	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim J	1320.0	4.1	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim K	1580.0	1.2	+10.0	+0.6
Shilim L	680.0	1.0	+20.0	+2.9
Shilim M	355.0	18.9	-17.0	-4.8
Shilim N	343.0	2.1	n.c.	n.c.
Shilim O	547.0	10.8	n.c.	n.c.

Insurance	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %
Arayeh	505.0	72.5	+15.0	+3.1
Arayeh B	4540.0	4	-200.0	-4.2
Arayeh C	430.0	1.3	n.c.	n.c.
Arayeh D	2573.0	5.0	+123.0	+5.0
Arayeh E	1230.0	20.3	+161.0	+13.0
Arayeh F	850.0	5.0	+50.0	+5.8
Arayeh G	421.0	88.3	+23.0	+5.5
Arayeh H	431.0	179.1	+14.0	+3.4
Arayeh I	490.0	20.5	+38.0	+8.4
Arayeh J	715.0	10.0	+30.0	+4.2
Arayeh K	550.0	54.1	+19.0	+3.4
Arayeh L	355.0	9.1	n.c.	n.c.
Arayeh M	260.0	19.0	-4.0	-1.5
Arayeh N	651.0	5.8	+2.0	+0.3
Arayeh O	736.0	5.0	+35.0	+5.0
Arayeh P	269.0	3.0	n.c.	n.c.
Arayeh Q	680.0	3.4	n.c.	n.c.
Arayeh R	743.0	8.8	n.c.	n.c.
Arayeh S	375.0	44.3	-14.0	-3.6
Arayeh T	430.0	1.4	+10.0	+2.4

Commercial Services & Utilities	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %
Delek	589.0	60.5	+32.0	+5.5
Delek B	584.0	10.9	n.c.	n.c.
Delek C	1000.0	1	-28.0	-2.7
Delek D	941.0	118.1	+15.0	+1.6
Delek E	245.0	13.9	n.c.	n.c.
Delek F	1320.0	5.0	+62.0	+5.0
Delek G	1547.0	3	n.c.	n.c.
Delek H	5430.0	1.1	-50.0	-0.9
Delek I	8240.0	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Delek J	2720.0	1.9	+232.0	+9.3
Delek K	984.0	97.4	-5.0	-0.5
Delek L	550.0	6.1	-12.0	-2.1
Delek M	323.0	24.5	n.c.	n.c.
Delek N	658.0	34.0	+3.0	+0.5
Delek O	697.0	25.1	n.c.	n.c.
Delek P	1104.0	11.1	n.c.	n.c.

Makhan op 3	1390.0	27.2	n.c.	—
Independence	—	—	—	—
Tetahot pri r	715.0	6.4	-25.0	-3.4
Tetahot pri b	720.0	1.0	-25.0	-3.0
Tetahot r	700.0	9.3	-17.0	-2.4
Tetahot b	700.0	7.3	-10.0	-1.4
Marav r	850.0	136.5	+40.0	+4.9
Marav op	3150.0	—	—	—
Marav op 2	1570.0	2.1	n.c.	—

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Tishre 9, 5742 • Zil-Hijja 9, 1401

Sadat and his legacy

FROM NOW ON October 6 will be associated with two critical events in Middle East history: the launching of a war — and the assassination, by his own people, of the author of that war turned peacemaker. It is a measure of the magnitude of the revolution Anwar Sadat wrought in Egypt that his death on the eighth anniversary of the October War is being hailed by the apostles of war, and is mourned by the champions of peace — not least in this country.

President Sadat was not given much of a chance when he inherited Gamal Abdul Nasser's mantle almost exactly eleven years ago. He proved to be made of sterner stuff than most everyone had given him credit for. Even more important, he showed himself able to learn from experience, and to change accordingly. He threw off Russia's shackles from Egypt's back, engineered a turn towards America, gave the Egyptian people a first taste of freedom — both at home and from the scourge of war.

The peace with Israel may not have been foremost on Anwar Sadat's mind, but its working out is likely to be recorded as the late president's most daring and crucial achievement. The idea did not come easily to him. His initial determination "never, never, never" to be fully reconciled to the sovereign existence of the neighbouring Jewish state took time to dissolve. But when he finally decided in his own mind that the continuance of the state of war was incompatible with Egypt's best interests, he did not hesitate. His journey to Jerusalem on November 19, 1977 has already earned its place in history as an act of great boldness and imagination.

It is not to indulge in hero-worship but to state a plain fact that the transformation of Egypt in the past decade would be unthinkable without the dashing person of Anwar Sadat.

The late Egyptian president was a man of great courage who scorned danger, for which he won not only admiration but affection among the people of this, once enemy, country. In the end, this may have been his undoing. For Anwar Sadat tended to underestimate the odds against him. He took on nearly the entire Arab world, convinced of the rightness of his course and of Egypt's ability, as the strongest Arab land, to turn the tables on its "brotherly" foes.

Lately he became aware of the threats to himself posed by Moslem Brothers at home and "Free Officers" abroad, aided by the Soviets and the Libyans and abetted by sundry Arab rejectionists. He clamped down on the domestic opposition, but he plainly did not take adequate precautions. He must have felt assured by the overwhelming support of the Egyptian people.

Alas, it turned out that six soldiers taking advantage of an open parade were enough to kill the national leader.

Now that he is dead, what will follow in Anwar Sadat's wake? The heir apparent, Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, announcing the president's passing last night, pledged loyalty to the Sadat policies and to Egypt's international obligations, notably to those enshrined in the Camp David agreements. Yet it is no secret that Mr. Mubarak has acquired the reputation of a "conservative" in Anwar Sadat's "radical" court: someone more attuned, for example, to pan-Arab sentiments.

The possibility that with the disappearance of Anwar Sadat, due to either natural or unnatural causes, his legacy would not endure, has been Israel's biggest nightmare since the making of the peace with Egypt. For Egypt, despite its newly acquired democratic trimmings, is still largely a one-man show.

This country took an enormous risk for peace by, in effect, banking on the continuity of Anwar Sadat's policies. It gave up the whole Sinai peninsula, with its wide expanses and oilfields and airfields and new settlements — on the premise that, no matter what happened to President Sadat, Israel's payoff in the coin of peace would not be snatched back.

The full dimension of that risk was not appreciated at the time even by Israel's best friends. Now, perhaps, they will have a better understanding of it.

Israelis will be closely watching developments in Egypt under Sadat's successor. The next seven months, until the final withdrawal from Sinai, could be especially critical. The certainty of the withdrawal itself might be jeopardized unless there are iron-clad guarantees that Egypt will indeed continue on the Sadat road, even without him.

At the same time Israel must not be seen acting on the assumption that a change of course is indeed in the offing in Cairo — and that this might be a good reason to halt the pullback. That is what the Tehiya super-nationalists were urging already yesterday: theirs is a prescription for a self-fulfilling prophecy.

A great man, Anwar Sadat, has fallen, a martyr to peace. Let all true friends of peace honour him by rededicating themselves to the cause.

ATTACKERS SHOOT

(Continued from page one)

flew over the reviewing stand, spewing coloured smoke in an aerobically exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

The attack occurred about 90 minutes after the beginning of the parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Moshe Sasson, Israel's ambassador to Cairo, said a group of only two or three men were responsible for shooting Sadat dead.

Sasson, who was sitting a small distance to Sadat's right during the parade, said the attack on the president was opened by a single man who jumped from a truck pulling an artillery piece.

"A man jumped out and threw a grenade," he said. "My impression was that it hit the fence in front of the stage, but didn't penetrate it and bounced back," exploding some way from Sadat.

Immediately after, Sasson said, a group of two or three emerged from the vehicle and sprayed the stage with automatic weapons.

Sasson said he threw himself to the ground and did not see what happened to Sadat. But he said a number of people, including the Belgian ambassador, were trampled underfoot as diplomats fled the reviewing stand.

In Washington, an Egyptian embassy official said that five military men were involved in the attack and that all had been killed or arrested, but this could not be confirmed last night.

Press attache Ahmed Said reported that two officers and three soldiers carried out the attack, according to reports received by the embassy from Cairo. "Some of them were killed," he said, adding he did not know how many.

An Associated Press reporter filed this eyewitness account of the

attack: "From my vantage point about 100 metres behind and to the left of the president, I saw red-beretted military police rushing toward the assassins and the generals, Moslem and Christian clergymen and diplomats sitting around the president.

"The wounded diplomats and soldiers were scattered among the overturned chairs on the platform. The wounded president apparently was the first to be rushed to the hospital.

"Becoming aware of the tragedy, the crowd of military men and government officials around me stampeded, screaming and falling over each other. I saw a frantic father trying to pull his terrified son from under an overturned chair.

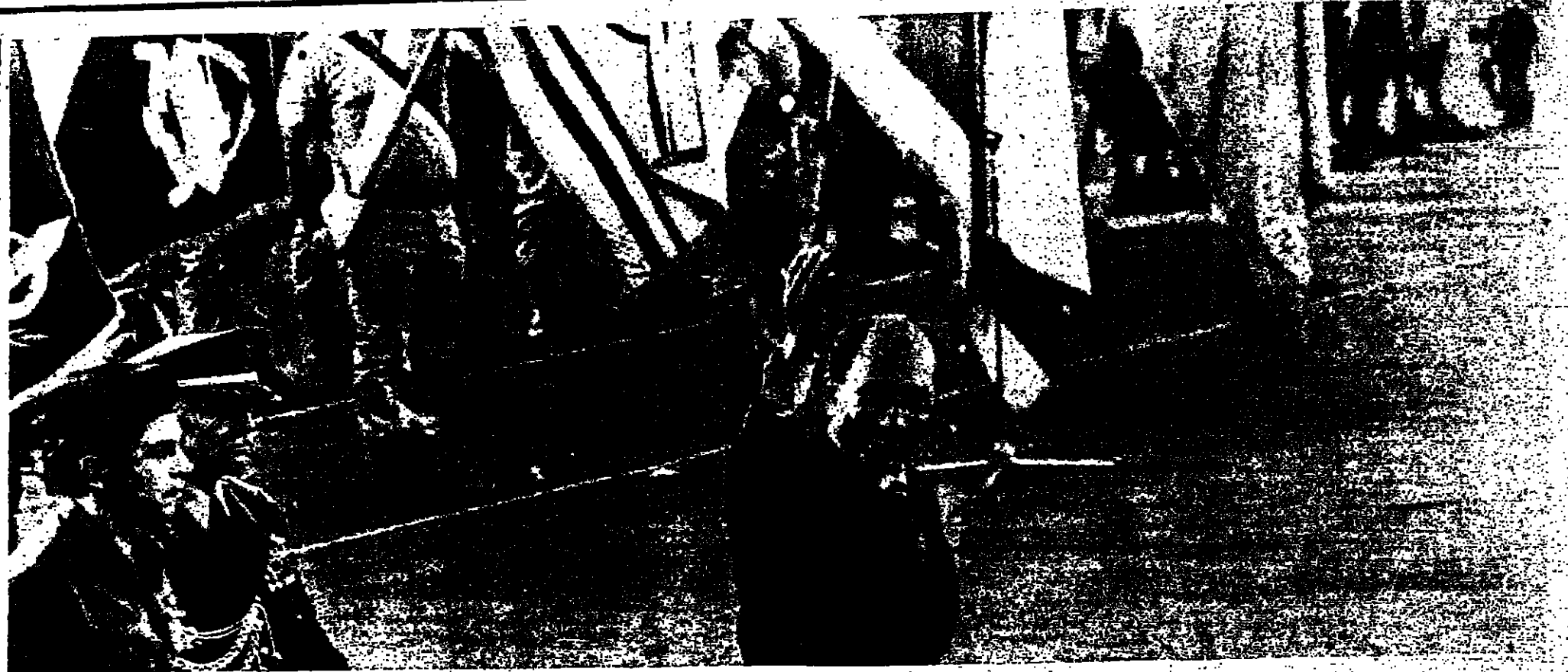
"The area in front of the grandstand was jammed with soldiers and police. A tall, hatless general stood tall on the reviewing stand, waving wildly.

"Shooting broke out among one of the groups of police, and a smug-looking fat man in a grey leisure suit was bundled away by a group of soldiers."

Cairo television cut its live coverage of the parade after a number of explosions were heard. A Cairo radio announcer shouted "Traitors" and interrupted his description of the scene.

Neither the radio nor the television explained what had happened, and both later reported that the parade had ended and that Sadat had left the scene. Neither mentioned the shooting until about three hours later.

The Ma'adi Hospital was cordoned off by truckloads of security men and scores of Republican Guard jeeps. The late Shah of Iran died in the same hospital in July 1980.



SADAT AND ISRAEL

The heady days at Ben-Gurion Airport (above), addressing the Knesset (left), with former premier Golda Meir (right), with Prime Minister Begin and President Carter at Camp David (below left), the last summit with Begin in Alexandria last August (below right).

Pictures by Rahamim Israeli, Zoom 77 and the Government Press Office.



READERS' LETTERS

STRATEGIC COOPERATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Lately, politicians from both the right and the left of the political spectrum have come out against the idea of strategic cooperation with the U.S.A., especially the idea of our air force providing an aerial umbrella for the American fleet in case of a conflict opposing the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Using strong language, these politicians demand that members of the IDF should not become "mercenaries" in the service of an alien cause.

It is obvious that our air force could be used only in proximity to Israel, say in the Eastern Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf, and not in the event of a war in the Far East or another distant theatre of operations. Now, can anyone imagine that in the case of a war in our vicinity waged by the Soviets or their proxies against the U.S., Israel could remain indifferent and neutral — a kind of little Switzerland of the Middle East — as if this were none of her business?

We need no reminder that Israel depends to a large degree on the U.S. not only politically and economically, but also militarily for the supply of sophisticated

weapons. It is also common knowledge that the Soviet Union's hostility towards Israel knows no bounds.

It should also be remembered that both in World War I and World War II, a considerable number of smaller states joined one or the other side in the conflict because they felt that their destiny was too closely linked to one of the superpowers to allow them to remain neutral.

It is not difficult to visualize the fate of little Israel, should the Soviet Union emerge victorious from an eventual conflict. On the other hand, should the Americans win without Israel even lifting a finger to come to their help, would they continue to support such a "faithful" ally in the future?

Strategic cooperation with the U.S.A. is as much in Israel's interest as it is in the interest of the Americans — or even more so — and helping the U.S. militarily in case of war is in the supreme interests of this country.

DR. EZRA MENTCHER

Haifa.

ISRAELI PRESIDENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — You recently quoted Netanel Lorch as saying that he was the first Israeli in 20 years to be made president of an international association.

It is always dangerous to make such claims. In the domain of science, for example, Henry Tabor of Jerusalem is President of the International Solar Energy Association. Alex Silberberg of the Weizmann Institute is President of the International Society of Bioherology.

PROFESSOR ELI DAVIS
Jerusalem.

EMMA MARCUS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Recently, R.E. reported in your Postscripts column that Mrs. Emma Marcus, widow of David Mickoy Marcus, was living on an IDF "pension," which somehow suggests that Mrs. Marcus is in dire poverty. Once and for all, I would like to set the record straight.

True: Mrs. Marcus, now in her 70's, is blind and in poor health. Also very true: The Government of Israel has always seen to the financial and medical needs of Mrs. Marcus. In fact, in the last three years, the Government has been more than generous in its responsibility to Emma. Prime Minister

Begin himself has visited with Mrs. Marcus twice in New York.

These are the true circumstances regarding Mrs. Marcus. I am one of her closest friends. All visits to Mrs. Marcus are arranged through me, and all requests for Emma's welfare are forwarded by me, through the Consulate in New York, to the Government of Israel.

Emma Marcus is, indeed, very grateful and never fails to express her heartfelt thanks to the Government of Israel and the IDF.

HARRY R. EISNER,
Past President,
American Veterans of Israel
Bayside, New York.

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